The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
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VOL. 1 NO. 174. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 7-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
Sept				
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa M	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6066	Mooltan ..	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ..	Salsetti ..	6000	Marmora..	1050.0
15th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ..	Salsette ..	606(	Mo.ea ia..	100.0
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina....	12500
13th ..	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
20th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10900
27th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedona	10500
10th ..	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ..	Salsette ..	6 00	Mooltan ..	10.00
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	1·000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
21st ..	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	8000
2nd May.	Calelonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
„ LONDON ..	„ 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd ov	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	586	6th Nov	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA, *Manager*,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.
THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.
THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, ESQ.
RUSTAM K. CAMA, ESQ.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.
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H. S. DIKSHIT, ESQ.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, ESQ.,
W. A. CHAMBERS, ESQ.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, ESQ.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, ESQ.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&	7467	21st Jan..	....
City of Bermingham..A& C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta ..A&C	7 0*	12th Mar..	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall A	5 1	21st Mar..	....
City of Manchester ..A&C	5551	....	25th Mar..
City of Paris..A&C	9212*	13th April.	11th April.
City of Exeter A&C	9060	....	22nd April
City of Lahore ..A&C	6975	....	29th April
City of Birmingham ..A&C	7475	27th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	2nd class S. ngle	2nd class Return	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	278	89	429	649
London via Marseilles .	653	1.091		809
Liverpool ..	605	967		704
London vi Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	990	....	787

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,552

FIRE, LIFE MARINE, PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents, Hummum St., Fort.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, Next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
DUMRA ..	1695,	Th. 25th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡ C. M.
LINGA ..	2165,	Fri. 26th Sept.	* 6 a.m.	Direct.
LHASA	2184,	Mon. 29th Sept.	11 a.m.	† P.D. & C.M.

‡ Cutch Mandvie.
* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 25th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S.S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, on Tuesday, 23rd September, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday, 2nd October.
†PUNDUA	3305	„ 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	„ 30th October.
†PURNEA ..	3306	„ 13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
23rd September, 1913.
161

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

CLEANING, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become, a science and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and ga irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious tastes Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM.
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
150

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnagar—Kathiawar, Kalbadevi e-Bombay
296

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors,
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bath-room Fittings, etc, etc. etc.
326.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gonoal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.
160

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

81, Hummum Street, Fort. Bombay.

BANKING.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay) Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits, for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, Particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
16, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OILCO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALLS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125. deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125. deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

	FIRE	LIFE
	(Funds invested in Government Securities.)	
Authorised Capital	50,00,000	
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000	
Paid up Capital	5,00,000	
Reserve Fund	65,000	
Claims paid over	1,50,000	

Special Features.
Expert actuarial advice
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co
72, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

BROADWOOD PIANOS.

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo".
—BEETHOVEN.

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS have a record that any firm could be proud of—to have been for almost two hundred years manufacturers of pianos that have made the name of BROADWOOD known throughout the world.

The best of everything that goes to make a piano of the highest quality is contained in the BROADWOOD. If any evidence was required as to the durability of these instruments, the BROADWOOD Player-Piano which was supplied to the late Captain Scott, and which is now on view at the Olympia Music Exhibition, would be a striking testimony. It was installed in the *Terra Nova* when Captain Scott set out to find the South Pole, and when the party went into winter quarters it was transferred to the winter hut. One can well imagine the rough usage it would receive in being transferred to and from the hut and the weather it would have to withstand. To be recognised as one of the world's greatest Pianoforte Manufacturers is an honour which is but justly meet with the traditions of this historic firm. In Great Britain and in the Colonies, when you talk of a BROADWOOD the man in the street knows you are referring to a piano,—and a piano of the highest quality.

THE BROADWOOD piano—the piano upon which in bygone days Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Weber Mendelssohn and Chopin delighted to play—BROADWOOD stands right in the front rank. The internal finish is of a high standard; the external casework speaks "quality." As to the tone and touch no words of ours are needed. It is the BROADWOOD touch and the BROADWOOD tone.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS.
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY AND POONA.
"THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY."
353—A—6

IMPORTANT
TO
PROPERTY OWNERS
FREE FIRE INSURANCE.
Every Sixth Year, if no claim during Preceding Five Years.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO—
THE MANAGER FOR INDIA.
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.
2-14, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Other Classes of Business Transacted—
Accident & Sickness—Motor Car—Burglary
Fidelity Guarantee—Cycle—Plate Glass.
And Lift Insurances.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets	„ 50	„ 2-12
Dindigul Torches „	„ 50	„ 3—8
Dindigul Rocks „	„ 50	„ 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	„ 50	„ 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.
Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.
Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

WANTED.

BURMA RAILWAYS.—ASSISTANT AUDITOR WANTED.—Commencing pay Rs. 550, maximum pay Rs. 750, by annual increments of Rs. 40. In addition, such local other allowances as may be admissible under the Company's Rules will be paid.

No application will be considered unless the applicant has served for at least sxi years in a responsible posisix years in a responsible position in an Indian Railway Accounts Office. In considering applications special weight will be attached to experience in Construction and Open Line Expenditure Audit.

Applications will be received up to the 15th October, 1913, and should be addressed to

THE AGENT,
Burma Railways, Rangoon.

BAKER.—WANTED for the Quetta Club about December, an experienced BAKER, able to make Cakes, and Confectionery also. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE SECRETARY,
Quetta Club, Quetta.

KING GEORGE'S MEDICAL COLLEGE LUCKNOW.—WANTED at once at the Medical College, Lucknow, a WARD SISTER, English. Trained prefered, on Rs. 85, rising to Rs. 100, with electric lights and fans, free quarters and rations and Rs. 8 per mensem for washing and uniform. Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials to

THE PRINCIPAL.

WANTED—AGENTS to CANVASS orders from merchants and Traders for XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS on commission. Those who have good connections among them need apply to Box. No. 72 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0499

WANTED a EUROPEAN BAND MASTER. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required, to

THE BAND PRESIDENT,
130th K. G. O. Baluchis,
(J. R.) Multan.

WANTED a competent ADVERTISER to take charge of our Advertising Department, One who is thoroughly capable need only apply stating Languages he is conversant with, to

THE SECRETARIES,
The Pioneer Assurance Company Ltd.,
249, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

WANTED for Persian Gulf, certificated and sober MARINE ENGINEER, starting on pay Rs. 150 plus Rs. 40 per month food allowance. Apply

KENNETH McIVER,
Ewart Latham & Co.,
Bombay.

WANTED EUROPEAN MANAGER thorougly conversant with Provident Fund, Industrial and Ordinary Life Insurance Business. Must be young and energetic. Apply stating past and present experience.

Apply stating terms to:—

THE SECRETARIES,
The Pioneer Assurance Co., Ltd.,
249, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

WANTED for the Medical Department of the Uganda Protectorate, three SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS (qualified). Salary Rs. 125 per mensem. Period of engagement three years. For further particulars apply with copies of certificates and Diploma to

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India,
British Protectorates in Africa,
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

WANTED for six months, or more, a EUROPEAN CLERK for the Confidential Branch of the Central India Agency Office, Indore, on pay Rs. 125—50 per mensem with an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem if applicant has knowledge of Shorthand. Knowledge of noting, drafting, and typing essential. Preference will be given to Secretariat men.

Apply

FIRST ASSISTANT TO
The Agent to the Governor-General
Indore.

WANTED three experienced GRADUATES of the Bombay University for the Sukkur High School as under:—

(1) 3rd Assistant on Rs. 80—5—100 per mensem.

(2) 4th Assistant on Rs. 75—5—95 per mensem.

(3) 6th Assistant on Rs. 60—5—80 per mensem.

Prefence will be given to experienced Graduates who have passed with Sanskrit as second language and also Secondary Teachers' Examination.

Selected Candidates will be required to bind themselves to serve the Municipality for not less than three years subject to further conditions which Municipality might impose at the time of selection.

Applications to be sent upto 16th October, 1913, to

THE CHIEF OFFICER AND SECRETARY
School Board, Sukkur.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—On account of the concerned—Brand New Machines EMPIRE TYPEWRITER on moderate prices. Apply to

Messrs. BALKRISHNA BROS.
c/o Patell & Ezekiel
Hornby Road, Bombay. 0498

FOR SALE TEAKWOOD hot air CABINET with lamp and tube complete. Original price Rs. 100. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply Box No. 70 "Bombay Chronicle." 0496

FOR SALE in Mussoorie DOVE COT, close to Caineville School, and within easy approach of Christ Church and the Library and principal places of business and amusement. Situated in a healthy locality with its own grounds. Water and electric lighting laid on. Price Rs. 18,000.

Reasonable offers considered.

Full particulars from R. M. THOMPSON & SON, Mussoorie.

BURMA KHEDDAHS.

FOR SALE—Trained and Tamed ELEPHANTS (Male and Female). Ages ranging from One to Forty years. All in excellent condition and suitable for either Forest work or Transport. Prices from Rs. 1,500 Upwards.

Apply, stating requirements, to Lim Chin Tsong, China Street, Rangoon, or C. Stewart, Manager, Burma Kheddahs, Moda, Katha District.

FOR SALE.—1.—br. aus m. WIMMERA, I. P. A.C. rising 8.

2.—br aus m. AMPULLA, I. P. A. C., rising 8.

3.—g a g TAUTZ, I. P. A. C. 8 years.

All the above played in five tournaments last year and are playing at the Poona Open and Junior Tournaments this year. Available after the Poona Junior Tournament. For trial, and further particulars, apply

LIEUT. A. H. M. WILSON,
Government House.
Kirkee Poona.

FOR SALE, one little used 25 H. P. 4 Cylinder PAIGE CAR with a five-seated Touring Body, Cape Cart Hood, Glass Screen, five lamps, horn, jack pump, tools, etc. Good as new, belonging to H. H. the Nawab of Sachin. Price Rs. 3,500. Reasonable offer considered. Can be seen at Hashmat Mahal, Chowpatty. Apply to

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
York Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

TO BE LET.

ROOMS TO LET.—Wanted two bachelors or married couple to occupy large spare room with two broad verandahs and bathroom, E. L. & F. in large flat on Apollo Bunder with or without board. Apply Box No. 71 c/o Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 0497

TO BE LET.

A GOOD OFFICE on Murzban Road. Rent Rs. 250.

A FLAT in Jenkins house Rent Rs. 115.

A FLAT in Roosevelt House. Rent Moderate.

A FLAT IN Gymkhana Chambers. Rent Rs. 185.

A FLAT in Waterloo Mansions Rent Rs. 230.

A SHOP in Waterloo Mansions for Rs. 335 and another for Rs. 600.

A FLAT on the Ground floor East of Rafiya Manzil .Rent Rs. 245.

A FLAT on the ground floor. West of Rafiya Manzil. Rent Rs. 250.

A FLAT on the ground floor in Arthur House. Rent Rs. 125.

For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

"LAS PALMAS" on little Gibbs Road Malabar Hill, 4 Bed rooms, 4 Bath rooms best, sanitary arrangements. Electric lights and fans. Good servants' quarters and stabling. Quite open to the Westerly Sea breeze. Rent Rs. 400. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

FLATS IN RACHEL LODGE, Apollo Bunder." Rents Rs. 240 and 250. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

A FLAT in "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 125.

A SHOP on Esplanade Road for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving to more suitable premises.

For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

THE GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, containing four Bed Rooms, Dining Room, large Drawing Room, Out-houses and Servants' quarters and Stable—large compound running down to Sea. Splendid view. For Europeans or Parsees only. Rent. Rs. 125.

Apply to.
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611. 0492

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

LOST.

LOST—Between Carnac Bridge and Kalbadevi a DIPLOMA of MIDWIFERY and NURSERY of Janabai Rohde. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to owner c/o Mandvi, Improvement Trust Chawl.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have now been appointed SOLE MANAGER for the British Dominions General Insurance Company, Limited, for India and Burma.

ALEX M. TOD,
The British Dominions General Ins. Co. Ltd.,
Standard Building,
Hornby Road.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS CO., LD.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at Shapoorwadi, Hyderabad (Dn.) on FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1913, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

(1). To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1912.
(2). To declare a Dividend.
(3). To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1913.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. E. CHENAI,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th September to 9th October, 1913, both days inclusive. 0495

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1913, at the rate of Rs. 50 (Fifty) only per Share, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company's Nos. 21-27, Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 and 3 p.m., (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of Shares on TUESDAY, the 16th instant on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 18th September, to THURSDAY, the 2nd October, 1913, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
For the Framji Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th September, 1913, 0471

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LD.

TENDERS which should be addressed to THE AGENT, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, and should reach him not later than the 23rd OCTOBER, 1913, are invited for the purchase of two 23 B. H. P., 4 cylinder Milne-Daimler Motor Busses, to seat 18 passengers, which were used on the Kodaikanal Road—Krishnamma Naicken Tope service.

2. The Busses, which are stabled at Negapatam, are in thorough working order, and can be seen, examined and tried on applicaion to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Negapatam.

3 Any further particulars that may be required can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Negapatam.

A. MUIRHEAD,
Agent.
Agent's Office,
Trichinopoly, 12th Sept., 1913. 0494

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.
And.
In the matter of the Sagar Press Company, Limited, and reduced.
The Sugar Press Co., Ltd., & Reduced .....Petitioners.

LET all parties concerned attend the Judge in Chambers on the 27th day September, 1913, at 11-30 o'clock, in the forenoon on the hearing of the application on the part of the abovenamed Company for an order that a day may be fixed for the hearing of the petition for the reduction of the Company's capital presented on the 20th day of September and that directions may be given as to the advertisements which are to be published and settle the list of the creditors and that such further directions may be given as the Court may think proper.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1913.
(Sd.) DINSHA D. DAVAR,
(Sd.) Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
0493

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1913, at 4 p.m. (Standard-Time), when the Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Thursday, the 18th day of September, 1913, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution.

Immediately thereafter an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Prefereace Shareholders of The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the same place, when the Special Resolution which passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Preference Shareholders of the Company held on Thursday, the 18th day of September, 1913, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd September 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE

WHEREAS I am authorised by four Partners of the Chunilal Gangaram and Virchand Ginning Factory at Barsi Town to sell the whole Factory under clause 9 of the partnership deed executed and registered on the 24th of September, 1910, the public are hereby informed that the sale of the said Factory will take place in my office on SUNDAY, the 28th of September, 1913, in the afternoon, between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. (Standard Time). openly by Auction. Intending purchasers are, therefore, requested to attend. A copy of the conditions of the sale will be supplied on oral or written application.

The Factory consists of 27 Double Roller Gins easily driven by a gas engine.

GOVIND PANDHARINATH SULAKHE, B.A., LL.B., Pleader.
Barsi Town, 23rd September, 1913.

NOTICE.

SALE OF ANDAMANS PADOUK IN 1914.

IN terms of the public notice issued in July, 1912, applications for the following quantities of Andamans padouk for delivery during the calendar year 1914, are invited and will be received by the Undersigned up to the mail arriving in Port Blair on the 4th December, 1913.

Padouk, good colour, Tons 2,500 at Rs. 75 per ton.
Padouk, off-colour, Tons 1,000 at Rs. 50 per ton.
Prices f. o. b. Port Blair.

Copies of the said notice with conditions of sale and application forms can be obtained of the Undersigned.

J. L. BAKER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Andamans
Port Blair, the 23rd Sept., 1913.

FOR SALE

THE Municipal Board of Cawnpore propose to sell the present Town Hall together with the land attached thereto, situated at Cooperganj, and adjoining the Railway Goods sheds. Offers, in writing for the purchase of the property will be received by the Chairman up to 1st November, 1913. Certain details relating to the property are given below:—

(1) Area occupied by the building, 1753 sq. yds. roughly.
(2) Area of the open land attached thereto, 4,571 sq. yds. roughly.
(3) Original cost of the building excluding the cost of the land, Rs. 1,20,982.

The building is very solidly constructed, with excellent foundations and exceptionally thick walls. It is double-storied and fitted up with electric lights and fans. The existing accommodation could be largely increased, at a small expenditure. The hall is situated in the centre of the commercial quarter of the city, and abuts on two of the main city roads.

The plans of the building can be inspected at the Municipal Office and ferro-types can be forwarded on payment of Rs. 3 for the set of two.

G. G. SIM, I.C.S.,
Chairman,
Municipal Board.
Cawnpore, the 23rd September, 1913.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING DHRANGADRA RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the above-named Railway for the supply of CONSUMABLE STORES for a period of Fifteen months commencing from 1st January, 1914, to 31st March, 1915. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Re. 1.

Sealed Tenders (superscribed, Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received by THE MANAGER, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to noon, on MONDAY, the 20th October, 1913, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs.100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples, in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

THOS. WHEELER,
Store-keeper, B. S. Railway.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 19th Sept., 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mohanlal Jadbraj sale Executor of the will of Bai Rambha widow of Nathwul Akbaram has contracted to sell to our client Virji Shamji the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said propeperty by way of gift, sale lease, lien mortgage inheritance or otherwise howsoever must make the same known in writing to the undersigned the purchaser's Attorneys at their office No. 18 Esplanade Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof after which time the sale will be completed without reference to such claim.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of a Government land or ground situate on the Eastern side of Gulalwadi or of Jugjiwan Kika Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 72 2/9. square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1111, New No. 8286, Old Survey No. 2040, and New Survey No. 765, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5868, Street, No. 157-159, and bounded on the East by the sweepers Gully on the East by the Gulalwadi or Jugjiwan Kika Street on the North by the property of Haticoorbai wife of Narotum Tricumdas and on or towards the South by the property of Davidass Lalloobhai.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1913.
PAYNE & CO.
Attorneys for Purchasers.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1913. 0500

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY

THE MANAGER,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

MAUD ALLAN AND ROYALTY.

With respect to the most ENTHUSIASTIC meeting of the European Defence Association reported by the *Times of India* thus:

"Sir Charles Armstrong presided over the half-yearly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the European Defence Association, held at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce rooms on Tuesday evening. There was but a SMALL ATTENDANCE, those present numbering LESS THAN A DOZEN, and the proceedings were brief. At the conclusion of his speech the Chairman invited discussion on any subject of interest. . . . . He remarked that there were several matters that he was going to bring before the commitee, but, there was one he thought they might discuss and that was the proposed visit of MISS MAUD ALLAN to India. The council in Calcutta had made a strong protest against the proposed visit to that city, and the members of the Bombay branch were probably aware that a similar representation had been circulated for signatures in Bombay asking the Police Commissioner not to license the performance. That representation he believed had been sent to the Commissioner of Police that day. He had signed the representation, and he believed that several JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT had also signed it. The point was whether the branch thought it advisable to express any opinion on the subject. Personally he was very much in favour of some sort of representation being made by the branch. It was not so much a question of morals as one concerning the prestige of English ladies in India."

It is evident, says Maud Allan's Manager, then that the European Defence Association think that what was considered decent enough for Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary and the other distinguished people mentioned below, is calculated to interfere with the prestige of English Ladies. If this be so then the Association pass a vote of censure on the good taste, artistic and moral perception of those ladies and gentlemen contained in the following list of Maud Allan's patrons; ESPECIALLY UPON QUEEN ALEXANDRA WHO, AFTER WITNESSING MAUD ALLAN'S PERFORMANCE SENT FOR THE GREAT ARTIST AND CLASPING HER HAND ENTHUSIASTICALLY CONGRATULATED HER UPON THE WONDERFUL WAY IN WHICH SHE HAD RECREATED THE BEAUTIFUL DANCING OF ANCIENT GREECE.

The following are among those who, more than on one occasion, have witnessed the Dances of MISS MAUD ALLAN:—

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA
AND HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
T. R. H. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught.
H. R. H. Princess Victoria.
H. S. H. Prince Francis of Teck.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch-Behar.
H. H. The Dewan of Nepal.
H. I. H. Crown Prince of Germany.
T. I. H. Prince and Princess Eitel Fritz.
H. H. Princess Victor Hohenlohe.
Prince Bathany.
The American Ambassador (Hon. Whitelaw Reid).
The French Ambassador (M. Cambon).
The German Ambassador (Count Wolff-Metternich, G.C.V.O.).
The Austrian Ambassador (Count Mensdorff).
The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.
Duke of Norfolk.
Duke and Duchess of Somerset.
Duchess of Devonshire.
Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.
Duke of Rutland.
Duke and Duchess of Portland.
Duke and Duchess of Manchester.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Duke and Duchess of Westminster.
The Marquess and Marchioness of Winchester.
Marchioness of Hamilton.
Earl of Eglinton.
Earl of Suffolk.
Earl of Kinnoull.
Earl of Wemyss.
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Rosebery.
Earl of Onslow.
Earl of Carnarvon.
Earl and Countess De Grey,
Earl of Dunmore.
Earl of Ellesmere,
Earl and Countess Dudley.
Earl of Clonmell.
Lady Young.
Lady Rivers Wilson.
Lady Stanley,
Lady Dimsdale.
Lady Gwendoline Guiness.
Lady Macnaghten.
The Hon. H. Stanhope Sidney Greville, C.V.O., C.B.
Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P., and Mrs. Churchill.
Sir Cuthbert Quilter, Bart.
Earl and Countess of Lytton.
Lord A. Campbell.
Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.
Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest.
Lord Lewisham.
Lord Churchill.
Lord Crichton.
Admi. Lord Charles Beresford, G.C.V.O.
Lord Duncannon.
Lord and Lady Esher.
Lord and Lady Iveagh.
Lord Lucas.
Lord Acheson.
Lord Westbury.
Lord and Lady Alington.
Lord Rothschild.
Lord Welby.
Lord Glenesk.
Lord Rosmead.
Lord Alverstone.
Lord Redesdale.
Lord Burnham.
Lord Northcliffe.
Lord Newborough.
Lord Colebrooke.
Countess of Galloway.
Countess of Cromer.
Lady Kilmorley.
Lady Helen Vincent.
Lady Wantage.
Countess of Craven.
Lady Ulrica Baring.
Lady Alastair Innes-Ker.
Lady Alwyne Compton.
Viscountess Coke.
Lady Rateman.
Lady Dawkins.
Lady Reay.
Lady Constance Stewart Richardson.
Lady C. Somerset.
Field-Marshal Sir George Stuart White, V.C., G.C.B., O.M.,
Sir Alfred Rickman, Bart.
Sir P. Oppenheimer.
Sir William Hulton, Bart.
Field-Marshall Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., etc.
Sir Walter Armstrong, Bart
Sir West Ridgway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc
The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., and Mrs. Harcourt.
The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Col. Mark Lockwood, C.V.O., M.P., and Mrs. Lockwood.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P.
Admiral of the Fleet, Sir John Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., A.D.C., etc.
Sir Marteine Lloyd, Bart.
Sir William Humphery, Bart.
Sir William Holdsworth, Bart.
Sir E. A. Sassoon, Bart.
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
Col. Sir Clement Royds, C.B.
Baron A. Goldschmidt.
Baron De Meyer.
Canon Wilberforce.
Col. Hall Walker and Mrs. Walker.
Miss Whitelaw Reid.
Mrs. and Miss Violet Asquith.
Mrs. Bradley Martin.
Mr. Alfred De Rothschild.
Mr. William Waldorf Astor.
Mr. Bernard Shaw.
Mr. W. T. Stead.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

To-night! To-night!

A Thrilling and Astounding Feature—Film

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

A MAGNIFICENT DRAMA.

Adapted from the famous Novel by LORD LYTTON.

showing
MOST THRILLING AND REALISTIC SCENES.
THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.
THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII.

ZULULAND. (Interesting account of Zulu warfare)
HANNAH DUSTIN. (Exciting American Drama)

A FUND OF GOOD COMICS.

3 SHOWS: *nightly—7 to 8, 8-30, to 9-30, 10 to 11.*

Saturday, & Sunday, 11-15, to 12-15,

PRIZE SHOWS—*Sat, & Sunday 5-30, to 6-30.*

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.
300

THE EXCELSIOR.

at 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

A PATHICOLOUR DRAMA.

A three act drama after a celebrated French Novel, presented by some of the leading French actors and actresses. ENTITLED

"L'Homme Qui Assassina"
OR
"DELIVERED BY DEATH."

A remarkable film which is
A WORK OF ART
TRAVELS IN CAUCASUS.
(Another Colour film of extraordinary beauty and interest).

Commencing Saturday 27th.

The most marvellously clever Troupe of Japanese acrobats,

THE EGACUA TROUPE.

Direct from the Imperial Theatre, Tokio.

Matinee at 5 p.m. on Sunday 28th
CAPT. SCOTT'S EXPEDITION.
PICTURES
(WHOLE SERIES.)

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THEIR 2/3 SHARE IN A VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT MATUNGA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., official assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of Manipatrao Keshowrao Acharya and another Insolvents, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell on Saturday the 27th inst. at 5 p.m. (S. T.) The Right, title and interest of the above Insolvents in their 2/3 share in the following Vacant piece of land on the premises at Matunga near the Leper Asylum.

PARTICULARS:—The right, title and interest of the above Insolvents in their 2/3 share in the vacant piece of land situate at Matunga on the East of the public Road from Sion to Bombay near the Matunga Leper Asylum and admeasuring 4761 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2/1105 and assessed by the Municipality under old No. 472 and New No. 210 and which is bounded as follows:—i. e. to say on the East by a vacant piece of land on the West by the aforesaid Sion to Bombay Road, on the North by the public passage and on the South partly by a vacant piece of land and partly by a Portuguese Church.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF RICH COTTON SILK, VELVET AND PLUSH, KNITTING SILK THREAD, FANCY BORDERS, CARRIAGE RUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ezra Abdula Yamin Turkey, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the goods of the above Insolvent, lying in the Shop, at Shaikh Memon Street, out of Fort (next to Muljee Jeetha's Cloth Market), such as large quantity of French and German Cotton and Silk, plain velvet of black and various fancy light and dark colours, flowered and striped velvets, plush of various colours, knitting silk thread, tapestry, China silk, bundles of fancy borders carriage rugs, iron safe, clock, foot sewing machine, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of, within two days after the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneer's.
Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1913. 251

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc.
0470

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63	0
Guiterus: Urology. The Diseases of the Urinary Tract in Men and Women. 2 vols.	37	8
The Practitioner's Encyclopaedia of Medicine and Surgery in all its Branches. By Murphy	21	14
Sajours: Analytical Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine. 7th Edition. 8 vols. Vols. I and II ready. Each.	21	12
Wilson: Medical Diagnosis	18	12
Emerson: Clinical Diagnosis	15	12
Fuch: Textbook of Ophthalmology	18	12
International Clinics. 4 vols. for 1912.	26	4
Witthau: Manual of Toxicology	22	8
Adami: Principles of Pathology. 2 vols.	45	0
Delafield and Prudden: Text-Book of Pathology.	18	12
French: Differential Diagnosis of Main Symptoms	22	8
Hutchison and Collier: Index of Treatment.	15	12
Choyce: System of Surgery. 3 vols. each	15	12
Martindale and Westcott: Extra Pharmacopia. 2 vols.	15	12
Berkeley and Bonney: Text Book of Gynæcological Surgery	18	12
Thomson: Diseases of Nose and Throat.	18	12
Woodhead: Practical Pathology	12	0
Hare: Text Book of Practical Therapeutics.	15	12
Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15	12
Chapin and Pisek: Diseases of Infants and Children	13	8
Max-Pinhorn: Diseases of the Stomach.	13	8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformation of the Foetus.	12	2

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.
MARRIAGE DOWRIES.
EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.
POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2282. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."
278

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CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

OF CURRENT.

CROMPTNS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

304

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, situate on high ground and close to the New Recreation ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 18, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1, Plot No 15, 715 sq., yds:—This is exceedingly a choice plot of building land, situate on the east side of Tejpal Road. It has a frontage of over 104 feet and it is immediately adjoining the proposed New Recreation Ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Lot No. 2, Plot No. 16, 790 sq., yds:—This is a valuable building site situate on the east side of Tejpal Road, having a frontage of about 85 feet.

Lot No. 3, Plot No. 18, 934 sq. yds:—A very fine building site, situate on the west side of Owen Dunn Road, having a frontage of about 102 feet and immediately adjoining the Gowalia Recreation Ground.
Nahanese will be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager, before the auction regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS SITUATED ON MANDVI KOLIWADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th September, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction near Plot No. 7, the following very valuable Building plots for a period of 99 years.

Lot. No. 1, Plot No. 2, 506 sq. yds. This is a very valuable Building site having a frontage of about 68 feet to Jambli Street.

Lot. No. 2, Plot No. 5, 587 sq. yds. This is an excellent plot of Building land having a frontage of about 78 ft. 9in. to Kazi Sayed Street.

Lot. No. 3, Plot No. 7, 753 sq. yds. This is a very valuable corner site, having a long frontage to Kazi Sayed Street, and a return frontage to the low level Road, adjoining Carnac Bridge.

Lot. No. 4, Plot No. 8, 568 sq. yds. This is a valuable corner plot having a long frontage to Dongre Street, and a second frontage to the low level Road adjoining Carnac Bridge Road.

Lot. No. 5, Plot No. 11, 611 sq. yds. This is an excellent plot of Building land having frontage to Kazi Sayed Street, and Janjiker Street.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and Nahanees will also be allowed near the Rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction regarding the developments they may have in view.

For further particulars auction and Building conditions, form of lease and plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager Trust Office, Building, Fort, or to the undersigned. Fort, or to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, opposite the Bombay Club and next to the Paper Currency Bank, (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome, teak and black wood, artistic made household furniture, also few rare pieces of very old, solid and hard black wood open carved furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, Sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, drawing room Genoa velvet lined suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, parian, bronze and Terracotta figures, table and ball lamps, old China and Japanese vases, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one 1-4, 1-2, and 3-4 hour chiming clock by Marks, wall 15 day clocks, one English ice box with refregarator, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables, writing and card tables, reclining sofas and chairs, rich carpets, oilpaintings, one electric fan and lamp with battery, English palm stands, gents and ladies bicycles, copper utensils etc., etc. The property of E. J. Norton Esq., Consul of the U. S. of America and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1913. 254

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE ON SUNDAY 28TH SEPTEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, ORGAN, COOKING STOVE, CARRIAGES AND HORSE, ETC.

ON SUNDAY, the 28th day of September, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the bungalow in the compound of Ripon Mills, on Baines Road, Byculla, valuable and substantial English drawing, dining and bed room furnitures by Wimbridge and other makers such as English silk tapestry lined suite of sofas and chairs, tapestry lined drawing room suite by Wimbridge, English marble top mirrored cabinets, English light and low chairs, mahoganized cottage piano by Seymore Dove, rich Jardineers, French made 11 stops Organ, dining room table and chairs, dumbwaiter sideboard, rich glass, crockery and plateduare, mirrored blackwood Almirah in 5 pieces, writing table, rich Brussels carpets, solid brass as well as iron and brass single and double bedstends, blackwood and iron Baba cradles, panel door clothes and gown presses, mirrored chest of drawer, marble top wash-hand tables, hat stands, easy and rocking chairs, marble top tables and teapoys, rich pictures table and wall ornaments, large lot of lampware, gas cooking stove, cooking utensils, Singapore cane furniture, etc., etc.

At 4 p.m., (S.T.)

1 English comfortable bicycle wheeled rubber-tyred Landau by Windover.
1 Rubber-tyred Ladies' Buggy by Scott.
1 Handsome piebald grey Horse going in harness.

The property of D. S. SAKLATWALLA Esq., Manager, Ripon Mills.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1913. 257

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Sept. 23.

910. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. a. m. on the Maindan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

911. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

912. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of 'G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 23rd instant at 6. 45 P.M.
II. The Machine Gun Section of 'F" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7. A.M. at Head-Quarters.

913. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 24th inst. at 7. 30 A.M. at Head- Quarters, Council Road. Dress.-Mufti.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old-Head- Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

914. *Arms.*—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

915. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 104 dated 23rd July 1913, Major W.H.W. Hope, R.G.A. will give a lecture today the 23rd instant. at the B.V.A. Lecture Room at 7. 15. P.M.
Subject.-Explosives.
All Officers and members of volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress.-Plain Clothes.

916. *Enrolment.*—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:
No. 7547 Vol. A.S. Chadwick.

917. *Staff.*—Captain F.H. James, having returned from Bangalore takes over the duties. Offg. Adjutant from the 22nd instantde

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Sept. 22.

216. *Semaphore Class.*—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters, at 6-30 P.M. on Tuesday 23rd instant.

217. *Furlough & Leave.*—Sergeant H.B.Gunveston having returned from leave is posted to C. Sub-Section No.2 Company.

218. *Educational Lectures.*—Tuesday 23rd instant, Major W.H.W.Hope, R.G.A will deliver a lecture,on Explosives,at the F.V.A. Lecture Room. Commencing at 7-15 P.M.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of obsrevations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0.10" of rain. Skies are clear over the whole division except in the extreme south-eastern districts where heavy cloud has appeared. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies have become heavily clouded in the northern districts while light cloud persists over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is considerably below the average. Temperature during day continues generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the eastern districts of Rajputana but skies are almost clear elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is above the average at Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect in the maximum at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have cleared in the northern districts but remain lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is slightly lower than usual at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Poona has had 0.19", Sholapur 0.47" and Nizamabad 0.40". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is above the average at Sholapur and Nizamabad; the minimum is in slight defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Nearly general and heavy rain has fallen on the Malabar coast during a thunder-strom. Local rain has been recorded in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few light showers occurred in the extreme south-eastern districts of the Punjab where skies are densely clouded. Mangalore reports 1.44", Calicut 3.67" and Cochin 0.84" of rain.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Malabar coast and local in the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls may occur in the eastern districts of Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 22nd of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PRENAN-ARAB						
Bushire						
Do. (19th)	92.8	77.5	65	0.00		—0.01
Jask	98.3	79.8	74	0.00		—0.06
Muskat						
Do. (19th)	102.3	86.1	67	0.00		—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.8	72.5	57	10.28		+5.57
Rawalpindi	94.4	62.8	74	24.44		+2.34
Lahore	101.9	71.7	64	18.09		+3.16
Sirsa						
Ambala	94.5	66.9	59	28.21		+5.21
Delhi	100.0	76.8	56	0.10 13.66		—9.14
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.0	79.0	49	7.39		—15.86
Mainpuri	102.8	75.6	49	10.66		—11.75
Jhansi	101.1	75.5	59	9.64		—23.46
Cawnpore	101.6	77.5	57	18.82		—12.15
Allahabad	99.6	77.0	47	22.36		—10.59
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	107.1	74.3	68	2.01		+0.65
Karachi	83.5	71.5	86	12.01		+5.88
Ajmer	92.6	76.2	75	11.16		—7.43
Jaipur	99.2	76.1	67	12.71		—8.57
Kotah	95.6	75.6	61	16.12		—9.80
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.0	73.0	78	38.37		×25.38
Dwarka	85.3	76.7	82	17.35		+3.81
Veraval	84.1	77.8	85	24.55		+7.76
Rajkot	93.1	68.8	74	27.78		×2.84
Bhavnagar Para	91.0	72.3	80	35.95		+16.47
Surat'	88.9	75.6	80	37.12		—1.26
Ahmedabad	92.1	75.2	79	35.61		+7.06
Deesa	89.3	70.4	80	35.13		+12.23
Neemuch	86.9	60.0	83	23.89		—2.60
Indore	88.1	67.6	81	36.28		7.08
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.3	70.3	72	30.81		—18.31
Saugor	91.3	67.1	77	22.92		—17.83
Hoshangabad						
Khandwa	92.2	74.0	72	26.77		+0.46
Akola	93.8	70.8	71	34.57		+7.19
Amraoti	95.8	73.9	69	43.25		+11.59
Nagpur	94.0	76.5	83	0.04 50.97		+5.15
Chanda	92.7	77.6	84	35.33		—7.53
Raipur						
KONKAN	84.9	76.7	92	0.02 68.36		+1.56
Bombay	85.3	76.4	79	67.20		—26.09
Ratnagiri	84.5	75.7	95	0.03 82.82		—1.37
Mormugao	79.7	75.5	80	0.01 83.28		—25.83
Karwar						
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.9	66.6	78	14.29		—3.01
Ahmednagar	91.1	68.0	85	20.69		+4.22
Poona	85.0	67.8	85	0.19 23.53		+4.71
Sholapur	93.3	72.1	80	0.47 11.90		—8.86
Bijapur	87.2	72.3	78	0.01 10.84		—1.97
Belgaum	81.3	65.5	88	32.56		—3.97
Aurangabad	86.4	69.0	77	21.27		—1.90
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.4	73.7	86	0.40 36.89		+2.29
Hyderabad	94.8	74.2	80	14.35		—8.35
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.3	73.3	91	1.44 83.83		—22.81
Calicut	86.3	73.6	93	3.67 70.69		—16.22
Cochin	85.7	74.2	87	0.81 67.48		—3.02
Colombo	87.0	72.0	90	33.27		—5.54
	92.8	78.2	76	0.15 9.70		—12.30
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam						
Bellary	95.0	74.3	75	4.28		—4.01
Cuddapah	99.5	78.5	66	5.64		—12.37
Madras	97.0	78.0	71	5.66		—8.94
Nandidrug	84.8	67.8	85	0.02 11.30		—5.93
Coimbatore	91.9	71.3	87	3.19		—1.84
Trichinopoly	96.1	76.3	68	2.47		—7.47
Pegasthan	93.7	77.7	73	7.12		—2.64

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Sept. 22.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market opened firm today but closed weak. The opening rate was Rs. 95-2-6 it gradually improved and touched Rs. 95-4-0 but finally the Market closed at Rs. 95-2-0 for 29th September delivery. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood about annas three up.

Ready Paper stood at the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Share Market presented a weak tone to-day though slight improvement in rates was noticed in the morning. The failure of the Peoples' Bank of India has produced some consternation in the financial circles to-day, and as a result the minds of depositors in other Banks of recent growth have also become uneasy.

Fazulbhais opened at Rs. 617-8-0 but under selling pressure declined to Rs. 605 for October and Rs. 610 for Mahuratz.

Davids declined to Rs. 570 for October.

In the morning Standards touched Rs. 1,410 but closed at Rs. 1,410.

Swadeshis stood firm at Rs. 1,410.

Madhavjis declined to Rs. 1,340.

Crescents dropped to Rs. 122-8-0 for October.

Petits were quoted at Rs. 3,120 for October.

In Press Shares Berars were placed at Rs. 530.

Bank of India Shares declined to Rs. 67.

Central Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 29-4-0.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

IMPORTING OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hudson charged Syedullakhan Sharafukhan, a Deccan Mahomedan, with importing 27 tolas of opium without a license.

The evidence showed that the accused arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning from Hyderabad and on his luggage being searched by an Excise havildar at the Victoria Terminu station the above quantity of the drug was found. The accused told the Court that he was on his way to Mecca and he wanted the drug for his personal use.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30.

A "TRADE MARK" PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard a case in which Mr. W. M. Ross, manager and constituted attorney of the firm of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Coy., charged Jiwatram Panachand, and Morarji Kara as proprietors of the firm of Messrs. Pranjiwan Gordhandass and Co., with selling and importing goods with a counterfeit trade mark.

The complainant's case was that in the course of their business the firm he represented imported from Great Britain for several years past several qualities of white mulls which bore the "four horses' heads" ticket trademark and bearing Nos. 1420, 1620, 1820 and 2020 respectively. These goods were well-known in the market and had until recently obtained a ready sale. He was recently informed by his sole dealer in these goods, Damodar Madhowji, that white mulls of an inferior quality were being sold in the bazaar under identically the same trade mark and the numbers. From inquiries he was informed that recently the firm of C. Macdonald and Co., had commenced to import into Bombay for the accused's firm goods under a trade-mark which was almost an exact imitation of his firm's trademark. Two of the accused had been formerly in the employ of Damodar Madhowji and he contended that they must have known his trade-mark.

Mr. H. Campbell, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, appeared for the complainant firm; the accused were defended by Mr. W. L. Weldon, Bar-at-Law, who was instructed by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Solicitor, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Pleader.

The accused pleaded guilty and Mr. Weldon, in urging for a lenient sentence, said the complainant's label was sent as a sample to the manufacturer with express instructions to change the objects thereon but owing to some misunderstanding that was not done. The mistake was pointed out by the accused who subsequently received new labels but before they were used, by some mistake, goods with the wrong label were sold.

His Worship sentenced each of the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 each as compensation. Out of the fine the complainant was amended a further sum of Rs. 100 for his costs.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazgaon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate Sergeant Fraser charged Joseph Mickrey a European, aged 47, with being a vagrant in Bombay.

It appears that on Sunday morning at 10-30 Joseph Mickroy gave himself up at Nagpada Police Station saying he could not find employment and had no means of subsistence. He was ordered by the magistrate to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

There has been an increase of rainfall in the Peninsula but the weather again has been dry over central and northern India, except in Bengal and Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, North Bengal, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in South Hyderabad, south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point, one inch; Moulmain, three Kyaukpyu and Yemethian, one and half; Tezpur, one; Dhubri, two; Cherrapunji, six; Cox's Bazar, Mymensingh and Darjeeling, one; Sholapur and Nizamabad, a half; Parbhani, three-quarters; Raichur and Mangalore, one and half; Calicut, four; Cochin and Ootacamund, three-quarters; Kodaikanal, one.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 21st September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·826
Temperature of Air	degrees	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	77.9
Dew Point	"	76·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·857
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		5·0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	84.9
Minimum do. do.		77.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		S S.ESE.WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	108
Fall of Rain	inch	0·62
Total fall during month		5·50
Total fall during year		68·36
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 22nd September		0.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 22nd September 1913 was 30·024 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	Sept.	h. m.	ft	in
Mon.	22	m 3 1	25	9
		2 30 a	24	10
Tues.	23	m 3 57	25	2
		3 18 a	24	2
Wed.	24	5 17	24	10
		4 46	23	7
Thurs.	25	6 51	25	2
		6 28	23	9
Fri.	26	m 8 10	26	0
		7 57 a	24	9
Satur.	27	m 9 0	27	1
		9 6 a	26	2
Sun.	28	m 9 44	28	0
		10 1 a	27	8

1913	Low water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	Sept.	h. m.		in
Mon.	22	m 8 21	20	10
		8 42 a	17	6
Tues.	23	m 9 21	12	8
		9 44 a	18	1
Wed.	24	11 37	22	1
		11 16	18	6
Thurs.	25	1 42 a	21	3
		m 0 51	18	2
Fri.	26	2 29 a	20	0
Satur.	27	m 2 8	17	6
Sun,	28	m 3 8	16	9
		3 50 a	16	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept. 15th 11h. 15.9m. P. M.
Last Quarter. 23rd 6h. 0.0 m. P. M.
New Moon. 30th 10h 25.8 m. A. M.
First Quarter. Oct. 7th. 7h 66·2 m. A. M.

ON HIS MORNING ROUNDS.

NEWSPAPER BOY SENT TO JAIL.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Ahmed Ali charged Keshav Daji, a newspaper boy, with theft of several articles from five different places.

The evidence showed that the accused, who was employed to deliver newspapers, while on his morning rounds had committed several thefts. On the 9th instant he stole a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 300 from the house of Mr. B. R. Roberts residing at Colaba. He offered it for sale to his friends but they suspected his bona-fides and the accused was taking the articles back to Mr. Roberts, when he was arrested by the police, who succeeded in detecting the other thefts too.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced in all to five months and seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 22.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES		
Opening Tone		Steady
Estimated sale		8,000
Total imports		11,000
Future delivery prices:—		
Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price
S. O	7 25	7·35
O. N.	7 16	7 26
N. D.	7·08	7 17
D. J.	7·08	7 17
J. F.	7 08	7 17
F. M.	7·08	7·17
M. A.	7 08	7·17
A. M.	7 08	7·17
M. J.	7 08	7·17

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent).

Sept. 22.

The local Cotton Market is firm with a moderate inquiry for New Crop Bengals and Oomras by shippers for Jappan. Some choice lots of high class Oomras are also under good request at high prices. There is still a great disinclination on the part of the local spinners to enter the market at this stage. They sleep on a volcano, the eruption of which is close at hand—by October, 3rd with the final Agricultural Bureau report. They are at present simply postponing difficulties. It is surely hard to convince them that there is a serious menace in the outlook of the cotton crop. They are like a woman who "convinced against her will is of the same opinion still," and say facts in cotton are stupid, and statistics are to be laughed out. Not only that but they are too slow to digest the figures without the aid of pepsine. They believe in a huge Indian Cotton Crop, which they so cleverly judge living in the asphalt streets of Bombay, in comfortable homes. They do not want history, but they want prophecy, not only that but Charles Dickens and Adam Bede are more interesting to them, than Charles Stewart and Adam Smith. We do not like here to split hairs with them, but let the plain facts be put before the investors. Let the investors carefully examine and determine whether the Managing Agents are well equipped mentally and financially, to run their mills profitably. These facts are not obscure but self apparent.

We suggest the "Investors League" should soon be formed by Investing Public headed by able and energetic men, made of minds that are "Constructive."

Coming back to cotton we in the light of knowledge before us can safely say that the present situation in cotton invites investment in American cotton, as the spindles must run or must rust, or persuade the wearer of cotton to use a substitute.

The following are to-day's quotations.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	264	..	25 1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	276	..	..	Do
Do.	276	..	..	25-12-13
Do.	..	270	..	25-11-13
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	273-4	..	..	25-1-14.
M. G. Khandeish	290	283	..	Do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dharmangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Par Staple	317	..	..	Do
Do. Co.	288	..	..	25-9-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple,	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	328½	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	291	Ready
Westerns, Churks	..	..	292	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Miraj	..	..	312	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	300	do.
M. G. Bhogalkote	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

The following statement shows the estimated Stocks of the different descriptions of Cotton at Colaba on 31st August 1913.

Description.	Bales unsold.	Bales sold but not delivered.	Total number of Bales.
Broach	9,923	1,065	11,488
Dhollera descriptions (including ½ and ¼ pressed)	34,657	24,072	58,729
Oomra descriptions	108,421	30,474	138,895
Khandeish	26,282	8,951	35,233
Bengals (including Punjab-Scinde)	88,162	28,685	66,847
Dharwar	7,333	2,257	9,590
Comptha	13,188	7,510	20,698
Western descriptions	5,667	8,415	14,082
Persian	200	674	871
Americans			
Other Sorts	9,837	5,637	15,474
Total	253,570	119,337	372,907

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	Jan, July	18%	1,665
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	67
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,735
Bank of Madras	do.	12½	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	—	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8%	70
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Rs. 10	do.	7½%	13-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	29-4
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15.	..	6¼	2
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	6½%	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50.	Jan-July	9%	62
Standard Bank Rs.50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14%	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18%	361
The Poona Bank (Old issue) Rs. 90	June	10%	40
(New issue) Rs. 15	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10%	175
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	Oct. Apl.	16%	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7%	£21
£ 12 B	do.	7%	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb. Aug	£4	£27
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	New	5%	£5
National Bank of India £12	Sep, Mar	14%	£079

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad advance	May-Oct	25	910
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	237-8
Bo Dying and M. Co	..	30	700XD
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	520
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	255
Central India	May-Nov	55	2,060
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	960
Oriental Silk	..	20	805
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,480
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	850
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	128-12
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	257-8
David	May-Nov	20	570
Edward Sassoon	..	8	185
Emperor Edward	..	25	435
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	605
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1510
Finlay Mills	..	15	336-4
Gokul Mohur	..	25	650
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	15	790
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hydershad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	118
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	1,025
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

FINANCING THE NEW JUTE CROP.

(From our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

At their meeting yesterday the Directors of the Bank of Bengal increased the rate of interest on demand loans from 5 to 6 per cent. Decreases were shown in the Government balance and in cash at the head office, but at the branches cash balances have still further depreciated. The percentage works out at 37.76 as against 38.36 last week and 35.95 the week before. The change in the figures at headquarters is caused, to a considerable extent, by withdrawals for financing the new jute crop, the presentation of notes for payment being the only method of obtaining silver currency in large amounts. There will probably be considerable withdrawals during the next few weeks from similar causes, for the movement of silver held in Government treasuries is quite natural, the returns at this time last year showing a decrease of more than one hundred lakhs. A large portion of the silver coin which is now being circulated in connection with the jute crop will, doubtless, return to the treasuries, as was the case in previous years. The Bank of Bengal presents the following memorandum:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Govt. Balance at Head Office	6,73,274 dec.
Gov. Balance at Branches	26,28,223 inc.
Other Deposits	14,79,767 dec.
Post Bills	1,58,357 inc.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	9,31,940 inc.
Loans	62,717 dec.
Accounts of Credit	3.61.160 inc.
Mercantile Bills	2,37,547 dec.
Cash at Head Office	35,77,252 dec.
Cash at Branches	26,34,161 inc.

NEW CABLE RATES.

The efficiency of opposition in perfecting commercial undertakings was perhaps never more pronounced than is the case to-day with cable companies. The directors of these concerns have been called upon to protect themselves against the competition of wireless telegraphy, the first step in this direction being the curtailment of their tariff rates. A lessening of profits was naturally anticipated as a result of the first reduction; but, contrary to expectations, the turn-over has, in the aggregate, been so greatly extended that the net profits are even greater than they were before. There is an inclination among those who control the cables, therefore, to pursue this amiable policy to its logical conclusion. the further reduction in the rates of the Great Northern Telegraph Company having been followed by a similar curtailment by the Eastern Telegraph Company. The importance of this movement cannot be over-estimated, the advantages accruing to British traders and merchants in their dealings with India, China, Japan and the Straits being very considerable. The smaller the price the larger the business, and it is consoling to realise that the cable companies, after successive tariff reductions, are now in a position of greater prosperity than they have been before occupied. We are undoubtedly on the fringe of vast developments in the cabling industry, both in the East and elsewhere, and while the companies are bringing British possessions into closer touch trade within the Empire is being fostered to an appreciable extent. In the meantime the reduction of the Press rates between Great Britain and China from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 2d. per word, and Japan from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 3d. shows material progress.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

The sextuple loan to China was taken up with such avidity, with such signs of smug complacency in London and with ecstasies in Berlin and Paris, that one naturally hesitates before turning the cold douche of criticism upon the issue as an alleged safe investment. The resolution within a resolution has, however, weakened the position of the loan very considerably, for the investors relied for their security almost entirely upon their belief in the greatness of China's industrial future, in the reality of China's awakening, in her promised release from internal strife, in the predicted permanence of her new political regime. It is certainly a fact, nevertheless, that the new loan does not rank so highly among other Chinese issues as was at first anticipated, for the renewed revolutionary troubles have created unforeseen draughts on Government revenue, accompanied by heavy economic losses, and it is becoming more and more uncertain whether China will be able to devote the huge advance to the purposes for which it was intended. Vigorous borrowing has, moreover, created the impression that the country's capacity for absorbing money has not yet reached finality, and as Belgium has just concluded another loan to China of £10,000,000 for railway purposes many of those who subscribed to the sextuple advance are growing anxious.—suspicious is perhaps the better word—embarrassment being predicted for the Peking authorities in view of the large sums that have to be paid as interest, on many issues, the principle of which has been swallowed up by bad finance and by recent upheavals. When Sir Robert Hart was at the head of the Customs in China there were good grounds for believing that British capital invested in that country was completely secured. There are reasons to-day, however, for doubting whether a continuance of this sense of security is justified under existing conditions.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 22nd.
21st S. S. Schwedagon Creagh Rangoon Sept. 9.
S. S. Koweit Bresvis Jeddah Sept, 11.
S. S. Circassia McLean Liverpool August 29.
S. S. Dumra Burbridge Buren Sept. 13.
22nd S. S. Caboto Pelligrim Venice August 13.
R. I. M. S. Northbrook Camdr Gardner Rangoon Sept 2.

DEPARTURES.

September 22nd.
S. S. Lhasa Cutbush Karachi.
S. S. Jinsen Maru Richards Kobe etc.

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer * Polynessien	for	Genoa etc.
,, Caboto	for	Calcutta.
,, Dumra	for	Persian Gulf.
,, Nordmark	for	Hamburg.
,, Circassia	for	Liverpool etc.
,, Schwedagon	for	Rangoon.

* To arrive.

S. S. Schwedagon.—The steamer Schwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, which port she had left on September 9th with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S. S. Koweit.—The Arab steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. Brewis, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, which port she had left on September 11th with a general cargo and two passengers.

S. S. Circassia.—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,321 tons, Captain P. McLean, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Liverpool, which port she had left on August 29th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumra.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. Burbridge, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on September 13th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Caboto.—The V. S. N. Coy's steamer Caboto, 2,846 tons, Captain A. Pelligrim, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Venice, which port she had left on August 13th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. India with the outward Mails of the 12th instant left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sept. 21st and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MONDAY, September 21st, 1913.

P. DOCK

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
B. Nordmark	Lining	W. & A. G. & Co.
D. & E. City of Colombo	Hamaford	K. N. & Co.
E. Ninive	Key	W. & A. G. & Co.
G. Indravati	Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.
H. Kirkee	Currie	Ralli Bros.
K. Monarch	Clare	W. & A. G. & Co.
M. Subedar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co.
N. Strathmore	MacMahon	J. F. & Co.
P. Ronus	Piegott	M. M. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. Clan Lindsay	Scotland	J. F. & Co.
2. Circassia	McLean	W. & A. G. & Co.
4. Inverkip	Glasson	T. M. & Co.
5. Ehrenfels	Wephansen	W. & A. G. & Co.
6. Caspian	Wright	J. M. & Co.
7. Bulgarian Prince	Danny	J. M. & Co.
8. Gablonz	Gilhuber	A. L. S.N. & Co.
9 Sutton Hall	Jenkins	K. N. & Co.
10 & 11. Delta	Martin	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
12 & 13. Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. N. Co.

M. W. D. D.

Dumra	Burbridge	M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Bahadurl	Goolam	B. S. N. & Co
Sabarmati	Samsoodin	B. S. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co.
Budrie	Fisher	Arab Stmrs. Co.
Barnia	Milne	M. M. & Co.
Colaba	Robertson	M. M. & Co.
Caboto	Pelligrim	V. S. N. & Co.
Galaval	Scearf	A. G. & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Idrar	Jacob	T. M. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Khosrou	Rannah	T. M. & Co.
Kola	Minett	M. M. & Co.
Koweit	Brewis	Arab steamer.
Lindula	Walsh	M & M. Co.
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Strathgary	Neill	W. & A. G. & Co.
Saaid	Bousfield	Arab Stmr.
Schwarzenfels	Kethwich	T. M. & Co.
Sidar	Bryn	The Bombay & Co.
Schwedagon	Creagh	I. B. P. & Co.

WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 20th September 1913 should be regarded as a half weather working day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

A PASSENGER'S COMPLAINT.

A correspondent, who is a daily passenger between Bandra and Bombay writes complaining of a difficulty of access to the platform at Bandra station. The wicket gate at the foot of the overbridge on the down platform is opened for certain trains, but not until they have arrived or are on the point of starting. An application by a number of travellers was forwarded to the railway authorities, who replied that the matter was receiving attention, but so far nothing has been done to improve matters. On the other hand hack gharris are allowed to stand about the south-west entrance, which is the only easy means of access to the platform, and they cause inconvenience during the busy hours, when the office going passengers leave and arrive by train.

RUNAWAY DIR PRETENDER.

IMPROVED SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 20.

The Frontier correspondent of the "Pioneer" states that all remains quiet in Dir, the Pretender, Main Gul Jan, having taken refuge in one of the levy posts on the road to Chakdarrah. Troops moving in the annual relief to Chitral will be accompanied on their march by the eldest son of the Nawab of Dir.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF LAND.

(Before Mr. Justices Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.)

RAMCHANDRA GUNPATI v. DAGDU VALAD VITHU MALI AND OTHERS.

This is a second appeal from the decision of the Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, A. P., of Nasik, who reversed the decree of the Court of First Instance and remanded the suit for disposal on determination of the other issues. From the decision of the Lower Court an appeal has been filed by the original second defendant.

The plaintiffs had sued to recover possession of certain lands, for Rs. 150 as damages for loss of profits and Rs. 50 for the price of trees cut by the defendants. They alleged that the whole of the lands belonged to them, but had been mortgaged with possession to Mukta Abaji and Balu Hanmanta for Rs. 650 on the 12th October 1898. In order to redeem the mortgage, they passed a sale-deed to defendant No. 1 on the 7th May 1901 for Rs. 850 for half of the lands. But, as the entire property was to be redeemed, the entire property was described in the sale-deed passed to defendant No. 2 as the plaintiffs' trustee for restoring the property to the plaintiff after redemption, in terms of the agreement passed in their favour to the effect that he would give half of the lands back to them after redemption.

The defendant redeemed the whole of the mortgage and attained possession of it on the 5th January 1909, but did not deliver possession of half of the lands as agreed. The plaintiff therefore, claim such possession.

The contention of defendant No. 1 was that the whole of the lands had been sold to him under the sale-deed. He alleged that the plaintiffs had passed the sale-deed as to the whole of the lands in order to defraud his creditors; that, therefore, no suit was maintainable on the *Kararnama*, and that it was inadmissible in evidence for want of registration and as being contrary to the terms of the sale-deed. The lands were attached in execution of a decree which the plaintiffs asked the defendant to satisfy upon relinquishing their rights under the *Kararnama*. The said lands were sold in 1910 to one Ramchandra Ganpati Shindle for Rs. 995 and he (the defendant) had, therefore, no right whatever over them.

Ramchanda Gunpati (who was added as defendant No. 2) contended that he had no knowledge of the *Kararnama* set up by the plaintiff; that it was not binding on him and was inadmissible in evidence for want of registration and consideration and as it was passed with a fraudulent intention.

The learned judge found that the agreement was inadmissible in evidence and that, therefore, the plaintiff was not entitled to get possession. He was of opinion that the agreement clearly "creates, or declares or limits or extinguishes an interest or title in immoveable property" of the value of Rs. 100 within the meaning of Section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, and could not, therefore, be received as evidence of any transaction affecting the property under Section 49 of the Registration Act as well as under Section 92 of the Evidence Act. He, therefore, dismissed the suit which was based upon the agreement, making the plaintiff bear the costs of the suit.

On appeal this decision was reversed, the appellate judge holding that the agreement was not inadmissible in evidence under either of the sections mentioned above. He, accordingly reversed the Lower Court's decree and remanded the suit for trial on the issues.

The second defendant appealed. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. D. C. Virekar appeared for the appellant.

Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for respondents Nos. 1 and 2.

Mr. Bakhale appeared for respondent No. 3.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel held that the document of agreement was inadmissible in evidence and set aside the finding of the lower Appellate Court on that point; the plaintiff to be at liberty to load oral evidence showing the *benami* nature of the transaction, if allowed by law. The order of remand was in other respects confirmed. Costs in the cause.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CREDITOR IN TROUBLE.

COURT'S STRICTURE ON SOLICITOR'S CLERK.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

FATMABAI v. MOHRAMBAI AND OTHERS.

This was a rule calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the contempt order passed against the second defendant on the 15th October 1910 and all subsequent contempt proceedings should not be set aside.

The second defendant, Jafferji Ameerji's affidavit, filed in support of the rule, stated that the plaintiff had filed a suit against the second defendant, who had acted as the first defendant's agent, to have the lease of a certain house declared void and for an account from the second defendant of the rents of the house received by him. In that suit there was a consent decree on the 7th July 1910 by which the lease was declared to be void and the second defendant was ordered to pay Rs. 2,400 to the plaintiff. The second defendant failed to pay for over a year, with the result that contempt proceedings were taken against him. The rule nisi for contempt against the second defendant was made absolute on the 15th October 1910. The second defendant was arrested and placed before his Lordship when, on his representing that some outstandings due to him had to be recovered, his Lordship gave him time to pay the amount. The second defendant then paid monies from time to time and the execution of the warrant of arrest outstanding against him was suspended from time to time. He paid Rs. 1,900 in all, the last payment being in January 1912. Rs. 500 still remained due by the second defendant. He sent his nephew, Kaderbhoy, with the balance Rs. 500 to be paid to Mr. Conway. Mr. Conway, having no authority to receive the monies, sent Kaderbhoy on to the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., plaintiff's solicitors. There Kaderbhoy was met by one Ismail Dhanji, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Payne and Co. This Ismail Dhanji had got himself appointed special bailiff to execute the warrant for the arrest of the second defendant for contempt, and also the warrant for the arrest of the same party in respect of the costs of the contempt proceedings, which came to Rs. 538. Ismail Dhunji fraudulently induced Kaderbhoy to pay Rs. 538 in satisfaction of the amount due from the second defendant in respect of the costs; instead of in satisfaction of the balance of Rs. 500 remaining due out of Rs. 2,400 payable under the consent decree. The result was that the contempt proceedings remained outstanding against the second defendant. The second defendant discovered this fraud after some time and he now came to the Court to have the contempt proceedings against him quashed.

Mr. Mulla appeared in support of the rule. Mr. Davar appeared to show cause.

Mr. Conway, the senior judges clerk, was affirmed and examined by his Lordship He corroborated the second defendant's story.

His Lordship made the notice absolute with costs and quashed the contempt proceedings. He held that Rs. 500 had been paid in satisfaction of the balance due under the consent decree. His Lordship remarked that, but for the misleading action of Ismail Dhanji, the amount would have been paid by Kaderbhoy in satisfaction of the balance in respect of which contempt proceedings had been taken. His Lordship remarked that the scrupulous honesty expected in such cases from solicitors' clerks appointed special bailiffs was not observed in this case and Ismail Dhanji had shown an undue anxiety to receive monies for his master.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the second defendant: Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas.

THEFT AT ALL SAINT'S HOME.

YOUTHFULL TAILOR GETS EIGHT STRIPES.

At the Mazgaon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fern charged David Augusta, a Eurasian lad, with the theft of a roll of silk valued at Rs. 16 and belonging to the sisters of all Saint's Home at Mazgaon.

It appears that the complainant, Brother Leslie Thompson of the Cowley Brotherhood, had entrusted the accused, who is employed as a tailor, with the roll of silk for the purpose of making a few dresses. On the 20th inst. the complainant received information about the theft of the silk and reported the matter to the Police, in consequence of which the accused, who had absconded, was arrested.

On being questioned he pleaded guilty to having stolen the silk. The property was recovered from beneath the harmonium, which place of concealment the accused disclosed after being arrested.

The prisoner being a young lad of sixteen, His Worship sentenced him to receive eight stripes by way of school discipline.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

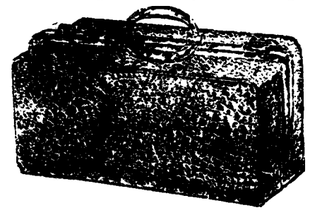
"THE MYSO-CHROME" At. BADRI MAHAL Hornby Road. Fort, BOMBAY.

DERBY SHOE.

The Popul Shoe.

Selected Dark Tan Chrome Calf, Full Leather Lining. Thin Pressed Chrome soles, Rs. 10 per pair
" Black " " " Rs. 9 per pair

SQ. HAND BAG



GENUINE QUALITY.

Crocodile Grained Hide, Dark Brown or Black Color. High class revetted Lock-in Handle frame, Nickel Plated Fittings, Lined Linen.

Size	16"	18"	20"
Price Rs.	16/-	18/-	20/-

Gent's Albert Slippers.

Brown or Black Best Chrome Tanned Leather. 1st Quality. Rs. 5-4 per pair. 2nd Quality Rs 4-8 per pair.

The above are some of the Productions of The MYSORE TANNERY Ld For whom Messrs. SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co., are The Sole Agents for Bombay, Berar and Central Provinces.

Agents to be appointed everywhere soon.

309—6

WATTS & Co., Calcutta

Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers

By Appointment to H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.

INVITE INSPECTION OF

Their Large and Up-to-date Stock

WHICH INCLUDES

Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.

Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

THE STEEL EQUIPMENT Co.,

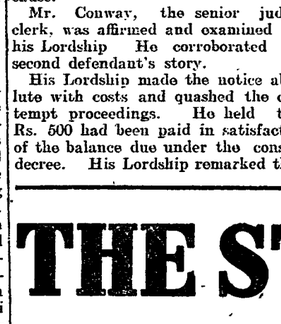
26, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

CONTRACTORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.)

The Safe Cabinet.

From Rs. 125.

Make Secure what you can't Insure.

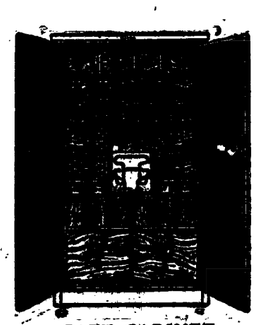


SAFE CABINET UNFITTED.

Everything is insurable to-day, except the professional or business man's most valuable clerical or literary possessions. Buildings, stock, furniture, the library, and even the owner's life can be insured, and all these—life excepted—can be duplicated for money; but commercial papers and correspondence, card records, manuscripts, rare collections, valuable miscellany, the written results of arduous study, experiment, and effort may remain subject to loss at any hour.

SAFE CABINET FITTED SHELVES.

THIEF AND FIRE PROOF



SAFE CABINET FITTED FILING UNITS WITH WRITING DESK.

Can be fitted with any desired combination of shelves & filing devices.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

THE GYMERIC CASE.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

LOWER COURT'S DECREE SET ASIDE.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor.)

ANDREW YULE AND CO.
Appellants-Plaintiffs.
vs.
A. B. DUBASH AND OTHERS.
Respondent-Defendants.

The plaintiffs are the agents of the Bengal Coal Co., and as such are engaged in an extensive coal trade between Calcutta and Bombay.

On the 17th November 1911 the agent of the third defendant, Gulam Husein informed Andrew Yule and Co. that the owners of the Gymeric were ready to charter the steamer to their firm provided suitable terms could be arranged. On the 18th November the plaintiffs' Calcutta Principals wired that they could take the Gymeric for 12 voyages at Rs. 5 per ton. On the 22nd November the third defendant's agents wrote to the plaintiffs' agent in Bombay confirming the charter for twelve voyages with coal from Calcutta to Bombay at Rs. 5-2 per ton. On the 29th November a pro-forma copy of the charter-party was handed over to the plaintiffs. It was of course understood that a similar charter-party would hold good for 11 more voyages to take place consecutively. On the 15th December 12 charter-parties for 12 voyages were signed by the parties. The cancelling dates were left blank and were to be filled in after the completion of each voyage. The ship was used under 4 successive charter-parties but owing to the intervention of the mortgagees, A. M. Jiwani and Co., and other complications, the plaintiffs were unable to obtain the use of the ship under the remaining 8 charter-parties. In August after the fourth voyage, the plaintiffs sued A. M. Jiwanji and Co. and the Receiver on the allegation that they were apprehensive that the mortgagees intended to induce the Receiver to avoid the remaining charter-parties and deal with the steamer in derogation thereof, and they claimed an injunction restraining the mortgagees from dealing with the vessel in any manner inconsistent with the remaining 8 charter-parties. That suit was dismissed on the 7th October 1912. On the 11th October a decree by consent was passed in the mortgagees' suit for Rs. 2,11,001, giving liberty to the mortgagees to sell the steamer when and as they should think fit in satisfaction of the decree. The mortgage of A. M. Jivanji and Co., and the decree obtained by them were on the 28th October transferred by endorsement to the fourth defendant, Shroff for Rs. 2,15,000. Defendants Nos. 1 and 2 purchased the steamer from Shroff and Shroff wrote to the master of the Gymeric asking him to hand over possession of the ship to defendants 1 and 2. Hence this suit was instituted by the plaintiffs against defendants Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, claiming an injunction against defendants Nos. 1 and 2.

In the course of the judgment their Lordships said that the suit had been instituted by the plaintiffs on the 3rd of January 1913 claiming an injunction against the defendants restraining them until the completion of the 8 remaining voyages, from dealing with the vessel Gymeric in any manner inconsistent with or which might interfere with or prevent the execution of the agreement of the 22nd of November and the remaining charter-parties.

None of the facts above stated are in dispute.

RESPONDENTS' CONTENTION.

The respondents, however, who are the first and second defendants, contend first that there never was any completed agreement for chartering for 12 voyages; that if there was its date was the 15th of December and not the 22nd of November and even then the completed contract was for only one voyage and that none of the remaining 8 charter parties are complete contracts because the lay and cancelling dates have not been specified in any of them.

Secondly: That a dispute in December, 1911, led to the cancellation of the agreement of chartering of the 22nd of November to which the charter parties were merely complementary.

Thirdly: That defendants Nos. 1, 2 even though they may have purchased with notice of the agreement and charter parties took a title unincumbered by them inasmuch as they have acquired that of A. M. Jeevanji and Co., who had no notice.

Fourthly: That the plaintiffs are estopped from claiming relief in this suit by the dismissal of the suit against A. M. Jeevanjee and Co.

Fifthly: That no injunction can be granted against them having regard to the provisions of the Specific Relief Act and the case law relating to charter parties.

THE MAIN POINTS.

On the first point their Lordships agreed with the learned trial Judge that the agreement for chartering was complete on the 22nd of November when the third defendant by his agents' letter accepted the proposed charter of the steamer for 12 voyages with coal from Calcutta to Bombay at Rs. 5-2 per ton and that the lay and cancelling dates which are inserted solely for the protection of the charterers must be left open until each voyage in turn had been duly completed. Even if they were not inserted in the last 8 charter parties the Court would have no difficulty in holding that the lay days commenced within a reasonable date of the arrival of the ship in the port of loading and the cancelling date within a reasonable time thereafter. The parties indicated in the first charter—party what dates would be reasonable and adhered to the same measure of reasonableness in the three subsequent charter parties which were performed.

On the 2nd point Their Lordships agreed with the learned judge that the contract consisted of 12 parts and that non-performance of one would not necessarily indicate an intention to put an end to the whole contract. It is clear that the 3rd defendant did not regard notice of cancellation in respect of the 1st charter party as putting an end even to that part of the contract; but it was understood to mean that the charterers would not load after the cancelling date in December unless the steamer was held at their disposal until such date in January as they could load. This difference was adjusted and the loading began on the 12th January. Their Lordships did not think that in the circumstances the limit of the plaintiffs rights was 11 voyages only as held by the learned Judge.

On the 3rd point they had no doubt that Jiwanji took the mortgage of the 6th of Dec. with full knowledge of the agreement between the plaintiffs and the 3rd defendant, of the 22nd of November. His knowledge had been deposed to by the plaintiffs' manager Clarke and also by the 3rd defendant in an affidavit of the 12th April 1912. The 3rd defendant and Jiwanji were occupying the same office rooms and in constant contact Jiwanji's firm was actually stevedoring for the 3rd defendant and Jiwanji's agent in Calcutta was also the ship's agent in that place. Jiwanji himself had not been called to contradict Clarke's statement. The 4th point of estoppel by judgment had no substance. The plaintiff's suit against the mortgagees was dismissed on a different state of facts. The issue now arising between the plaintiff and the defendants was not heard and finally determined in that suit nor could it have been raised therein.

The 5th point is that raised by the plaintiffs appeal against the decree of the lower court which merely directed an enquiry as to damages against the 3rd defendant and refused the claim for an injunction.

COURT'S DECISION.

Their Lordships then referred to the cases of Johnston v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., (37-L.I.C.P., Jl. 46) and the Law Guarantee and Trust Society v. Russian Bank (1905), I. K. B. 815. Their Lordships then considered whether an injunction should also be granted against the 3rd defendant Gulam Husein. In the view their Lordships took of the position of defendants 1 and 2. to the 3rd defendant must be treated for the purposes of the case as three the owner. Their Lordships then referred to and discussed the statute law relevant to the question which was contained in Sections 21 and 56, and 57 of the specific Relief Act. Their Lordships then proceeded to observe that it had for many years been held that an agreement for the letting of a Ship to a certain character implied that he should not during the currency of the charter party, provided the charterer was ready to supply cago, he employed for any other person on purpose. The provision in the agreement that the owners were to have the privilege of substituting another steamer of the same class and similar size and position not exceeding 6,500 tons merely qualified the implied negative by condition subsequent and the negative was enforceable by injunction under S-57. Their Lordships, therefore, set aside of the decree of the lower court and passed a decree for an injunction against all the defendants in terms of the prayer of the plaint and ordered the defendants to pay the costs throughout.

THREATENING WEATHER IN POONA.

HORSE SHOW POSTPONED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 22.

The Horse Show which should have been continued to-day, has been postponed until the weather clears up according to an official announcement. The weather as a matter of fact has cleared up, but as its tendency is to pour during the afternoons it may possibly continue to interfere with the prospects of both the Horse Show and the Junior Polo Tournament which begins with three games on the new ground to-morrow.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(From our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 22.

On Saturday afternoon Her Excellency opened the Girls Friendly Society's sale of work.

The Viceroy returned from Dharampore on Saturday evening and drove straight out to the retreat "Mashobra" where he spent Sunday.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge was present at the final of the Lawn Tennis Handicap Tournament on Saturday and presented the cups to the winners and runners-up.

On Sunday her Excellency drove out to "Mashobra."

Their Excellencies returned from the retreat this morning.

The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur will be invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October. The Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin will perform the ceremony on behalf of the Viceroy.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, (1): DRAW WITH GRANT MEDICALS, (1).

In every respect the conditions were favourable yesterday evening when the Bombay Gymkhana met the Grant Medicals. A comfortable win was expected for the former, but with several of their regular team missing and being one short in the first half, they could only earn a draw. It was not a good game from the point of view of actual play, the usual weakness very noticeable in front of goal and the kicking of the backs very poor. In the first half the Medicals were the more often in their opponents' territory, resorting to kick and rush tactics, which met with success. One down at half time, the Gymkhana were superior in subsequent play and after drawing level ought to have won. It was one of their backs, Begbie, who scored. They missed their chance when with a penalty kick Barrett shot too straight, Hildreth saved well; but was scarcely within his rights in leaving the goal line as the kick was taken. The loss of a point is serious to the Gymkhana, for whom the three halves, Barrett and Waldron did best, Sweeney, Ali Khan, Wadia and Hildreth the conspicuous ones for the Medicals.

THE PLAY.

The Medicals defending the Bandstand goal, began to press first, their right wing doing well. Driven back, however, they were kept on the defensive by the right wing men; the Gymkhana being a man short on their left Wadia was prominent in defence, Evans putting in a run to be pulled up by Begbie, Easdon then brought it back with a fast run, gave it to Sweeney, who scored with a hard, high shot.

Immediately on resuming Easdon again got off on his own, but Begbie cut across and Simmonds mis-kicked. The corner was cleared and Adams supported well by Waddams kept the ball at the other end, Barrett then gave Adams a chance, and he shot well for the left corner, Hildreth put it cleverly outside the post, and from a corner saved well a shot by Waddams. They were sent back then, Evans getting a corner off Kilby, but heading the kick over, Rollo cleared Evan's centre, then Adams got right past the defence on the left, but when cutting in for his shot the opposition had time to get back. Once more the Medicals were on the attack, the kicking on both sides extremely feeble. Barrett was prominent with a run, but a pass across goal went begging and Easdon returned. His was a long run, but in keeping the ball to himself, Waddams cleared. A shot by Sweeney being saved, Barrett went clean through but in finishing near goal lost possession. He again got well up, but Adams dallied too much. Evans was next prominent, but Hildreth saved his shot as half time went.

GRANT MEDICAL ..... 1 goal.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.... nil.

Though not in football attire, Insoll sportingly went out to fill the vacant place at left wing. Kilby and Barrett were prominent in helping the Gymkhana to press for some time, Adams shooting over, Insoll's first to the left and his next saved. Begbie courted trouble by dodging near his own goal and gave a corner, but this was cleared, as also another soon after. Play then went the other end, where there was too much hesitation. Soon after a penalty was given for "hands" against Doyle. Barrett took it, but Hildreth jumped out smartly and saved. A moment later, however, Begbie, who had come right up sent in a very fine shot just inside the right post high.

Now the Medicals had much the best of it and called on Waldron twice, but could not score. Sent back, they forced a corner, which was saved. At the other end Waldron saved very well from Sweeney, and, with him out of his goal, Rollo cleared in time. Even play followed for some minutes, then Hildreth saved a high, long shot by Rollo. They were near scoring, Simmonds pulled Easdon up, and the Gymkhana were pressing hard when full time arrived:

GRANT MEDICALS ..... 1 goal.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.. 1 goal.

The following were the teams:—
Bombay Gymkhana:—Waldron, goal; Begbie and Simmonds, backs; Kilby, Rollo and Waddams, halves; Evans, Bartlett, Barrett, Adams and Insoll, forwards.
Grant Medicals:—Hildreth, goal; Thompson and Doyle, backs; Newland, Ali Khan and Wadia, halves; Ahmed Khan, Sweeney, Easdon, Murphy, and Evans, forwards.
Referee:—Bombr. Fortune.

As the Y. M. C. A. have withdrawn, the All Blacks presumably receive a "walk over."

The game down for Wednesday is the Bombay Athletic vs. Sherwood Forester.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNEY.

LANCS TIE WITH OXFORD AND BUCKS.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Sept. 22.

There were a large number of spectators on the Lancs' ground this evening, to witness the home team play the Oxford and Bucks from Ahmednagar. Among those present were General Sir Arthur Barrett and General Aitkin and Officers of the local teams interested in the game.

The game was a well contested one and though the visitors lost, the passing of their forwards was about the finest ever witnessed in Poona; but their backs lacked in defence.

The Lancs' side was quite the opposite and their forwards lost three superfine chances of scoring by being nervous and would have suffered if it were not for their skipper, Spencer, and MacNarge, and the clever defence of the goalkeeper.

After five minutes up and down play the Lancs. had an opening but their centre forward was *hors de combat* at the goal mouth and thus lost a good chance of scoring. The situation then looked very dangerous for the Lancs, but the skipper and goal-keeper saved every attempt made to score against them. The Bucks secured a corner which came to nothing, but the next was converted. The Lancs. brightened up and pressed their opponents hard, but Barker's shot went wide. The next minute, however, Hall scored goal for his side. The breather was next piped.

Lancs ..... 1 goal.
Oxford and Bucks..... 1 goal.

From the restart there was nothing to choose between the teams except that the Lancs' goalkeeper was called upon to save two hot shots which he did in style. The Lancs took the offensive but were again driven back, Spencer having sent the ball back with a tremendous kick which McGorner headed into the net. The Bucks then secured a corner which came to nothing.

Score:—
Lancs ..... 2 goals.
Oxford and Bucks ..... 1 goal.

BURROWS BEATEN BY SLEEP.

CLUB-SWINGING FOR 97HRS. 35MIN.

After continuous club-swinging for 97 hours and 35 minutes Tom Burrows, the veteran Australian athlete, was beaten by sleep on Saturday (Aug. 30), at Earl's Court Exhibition in the task which he essayed of continuous swinging for 100 hours at an average of 120 revolutions a minute.

The first setback occurred, says the "Daily Chronicle," in the morning, when he developed an old strain in his right ankle, which caused his leg to swell badly. Lieut.-Colonel Deane applied message and fomentation, which were the means of relieving the pain. Burrows struggled on, but towards evening his condition was very weak. Mrs. Burrows gave him hot tea and placed ice on his head.

Sleep, however, gradually overcame him. His clubs dropped lower and lower until finally he seemed simply a weakly-moving mechanical man. The end of his great fight came at 8.45.

Mrs. Burrows was also very weary at the end, for she had not only been present to encourage her husband during the whole of Saturday, but throughout the previous evening as well. To a Press representative she said:—"My husband quietly collapsed on the edge of a table. I took the clubs out of his hands, and said, 'Tom, you must stop.' He was then half asleep."

During the last hours of Burrows's test some of the audience suggested that the exhibtion should be stopped. Lieut.-Colonel Deane, Burrows's medical attendant, who is himself the amateur champion club swinger of the world, would not allow this, and explained that in Burrows's state any interference with the athlete might result in the temporary development of acute mania. Lieut.-Colonel Deane said that the only humane thing to do was to let Burrows go on until he fell quietly asleep. This was precisely what happened.

CARGO BOAT SINKS.

A cargo of iron bars was being loaded into prow No. 3,252, belonging to Mr. J. Karaka, on Sunday near No. 3 wharf at the Victoria Dock, when it sprang a leak and sank within a few minutes.

The crew escaped unhurt.

SHIP'S SURGEON ROBBED.

Dr. W. A. Wheeldon, medical officer on board the s. s. Egypt left his cabin at 2 p.m. on Sunday and returned at 4 p.m., when he found that an entrance had been effected into the cabin and a gold watch and chain, twenty sovereigns, and a gold ten-franc piece, collectively valued at Rs. 411, had been stolen from a locked drawer which had been forced open.

FATALITY IN A MILL.

One Dinmahomed Tajkhan, a Mahomedan, aged about 30, employed as an oil-man in the Khatau Mackanji Mill at Byculla, was about to affix a belt to a pulley while the machinery was in motion, when he was caught by the belt and torn to pieces. He died on the spot.

The "Pioneer" hears that in Afghanistan a few small consignments of rifles have been received from Basara by way of Persia.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: SECOND DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent).
POONA, Sept. 22.

To be run on Wednesday, 24th September 1913.

The following horses were left in after declaration of final forfeit at 4 p.m. on Monday:—

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance about 2 miles, over 8 flights.

Parkhill 12-7, Bambino 10-8, Beroll 9-12, Sholto 9-0, Highwood 9-0.

THE AGA SHAMSUDDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Kempion 10-5, Punt 9-8, Paul Pry 8-12, Hoppner 8-10, Lumination 8-8, Dalmatia 8-8, Keerit 8-7, Malmsey 8-2, Sugar Loaf 7-7, Forfeit 7-6, Refresher 7-5.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Valerius 9-10, Picnic 9-6, Mil 9-1, St. Gilgen 7-13, Flying Fish 7-10, Silver Memory 6-0, Vancouver 6-0.

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mexico 9-12, Trustee 9-11, France 9-5, Sweden 9-4, Mysore 8-11, British King 8-9, Kokab 8-4, Good Success 8-2, Iron Chest 7-13, Ajmere 7-13, Last Chance 7-13, Afzur Jung 7-12, Nizamulmulk 7-12, Welcome 7-8, Grey Ghost II 6-12.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Abdul Malik 10-3, Dhaman 9-7, Purity 8-11, Sir Knight 8-11, Regent 8-10, Rozelmulook 8-6, Gowahajmer 8-2, Singer 7-12, Thaboor 7-10, Terror 7-10, Valens 7-5, Galiard 6-13, Solar Star 6-5, Duhallow 6-5.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Abdul Malik 10-8, Pendil 9-8, Polish 9-8, Young Majub 8-12, Chechan 8-12, Zoolphokar 8-9, Kaharaman 8-6, Brano 8-0, Minerva 7-4, Kimberley 7-4, Zigomar 6-7, Maasal 6-0, Flying Machine 6-0, Mat-hat-baig 6-0, Creditor 6-0.

CLOSED RACE: THE ASSAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Dunhallow 11-0, Occident 10-8, Castaway 10-5, Principal 10-4, Siddick 10-3, The Tetrach 9-10, Aden 9-5, Nimar 9-2, Longboat 9-1, Amood 8-12, Little King 8-10, Fyzabad 8-5, Sadee Beg 7-12.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

SECOND MEETING THIRD DAY.

On 27th September 1913. Entry closed at 4 p.m. on Monday 22nd September, 1913.

THE SINGARA PLATE.—Distance about 2¼ miles.

(1) Lt.-Col. A. S. Arnold and Capt. J. S. Mowats' ch aus g Highwood (aged).
(2) Capt. Kenworthy's bl aus g Sholto (aged).
(3) Mr. H. G. Lush Wilson's b aus m Utopian (aged).
(4) Major J. G. Rotton's b aus g Astrologer (aged).
(5) Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's br aus g Deputy (aged).
(6) Mr. J. Crawford's b e g Bambino (aged).
(7) Mr. J. De Wend-Fenton's ch aus g Idle (aged).
(8) Mr. C. A. Eeles' br aus g Bullao (6 years).

PILGRIMS' PLIGHT IN BOMBAY.

STEAMER REFUSED SURVEY CERTIFICATE.

A large number of inteding pilgrims collected in front of the offices of the Arab Steam Navigation Company situated at the Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, yesterday, and demanded to know the reason why the s. s. Budrie, in which they had booked passages to Jeddah, had not yet sailed for her destination.

It would appear that the s. s. Budrie was advertised to leave Bombay for Jeddah on the 15th instant and about 600 pilgrims had booked their passages. She, however, could not start on the date advertised and it was announced that she would sail on the 20th instant. But even on this date the vessel could not sail as, according to an announcement by the company, the surveyors had refused to grant her a certificate of her seaworthiness.

The pilgrims were pacified and induced by the police to return to where they have been staying in Bombay.

A number of pilgrims had also gone to the place of the Protector of Pilgrims and wanted to know the cause of the delay. He told them that they would get their passage money back if they so desired. The pilgrims, however, refused to receive the money adding that the only thing they wanted was to go to Jeddah as soon as possible. A few of the pilgrims also went to the office of the Protector of Pilgrims.

The Budrie is expected to sail on the 1st October. There are about 6,000 intending pilgrims in Bombay at present.

THEFT IN A LADY'S ROOM.

Mrs. S. Bassons, residing at Cuffe Parade, reports that somebody entered her room through an open window between 2-30 and 7 a.m. on Sunday, and stole a tin-box which contained articles of the value of Rs. 668.

CRICKET AT BHUSAWAL.

AKOLA YOUNG C. C. v. BHUSAWAL. GYM.

An enjoyable one day's match was played at Bhusawal on the 21st September between the Bhusaval Railway Gymkhana and the Akola Young Cricket Club the result being a win for the local team by 129 runs. The good play and appreciable scores put up by McNeil, Brewin, Anthony and Wood helped in a great measure towards the result. The scores were as under:—

THE AKOLA YOUNG CRICKET CLUB.

Karnik (Capt.), 8; Deshmuk, 4 Warangalkar, 15; Hanumant, 31; Venkiar, 0; Nargudker, 1; Adikari, 9; Yasinkahan, 8; Ambadas, not out, 18; Karnik K. G., 0; Gupta, 4; Extras, 8; Total 106.

BHUSAWAL GYMKHANA.

O'Mally, 9; Sorabji, 3; Mistry, 11; Francis, 5; McNeil, 44; Wood, 35; Millard, 13; McDonough (Capt.), 2; Moore, 6; Brewin, not out, 46; Anthony, 55; Extras 6; Total 235.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

GAMDEVI RECREATION CLUB v. DADAR MAHARASTRA C. C.

The match was played on Sunday the 21st instant on the Esplanade ground between "The Gamdevi Recreation Club" and "The Dadar Maharastra C. C." resulted in the win of "The Gamdevi Recreation Club" by 18 runs:

GAMDEVI RECREATION CLUB.

S. R. Raont, 22; G. B. Pathare, 5; B. K. Pathare, 7; W. B. Pradhan, 6; D. R. Raont, 3; A. D. Thakur, 14; B. J. Mhatre, 10; K. A. Thakur, 7; R. H. Mantri, 0; V. A. Munj, (not out), 2; B. H. Pathare, 3; Extras 12; Total 91.

THE DADAR MAHARASTRA C. C.

Pendnekar, 18; Navalkar 10; Khare, 1; Aras, 0; Mahimker, 8; Potdar, 3; Sawai, 3; Suretkar, 9; Patil, 1; Naik (not out), 2; Pathare, 0; Extras 18; Total 73.

MAHOMEDAN CRICKET CLUB v. NEW ESPLANADE CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday when the Mahomedan won by five wicket and (46) runs.

NEW ESPLANADE C. C.

Ghrat, 6; Kargnashu, 0; Kambli, 2; Jayker, 3; Mangolker, 21; Mangolker, 1; Dharadher, 22; Jayker (Capt.), 0; Dhurouk, 0; Rao, not out, 0; Rane, 0; Extras 14; Total 69.

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Budrudin, 4; Guffor, 11; Carim, 35; Ishaq, 29; A. L. Curtay (Capt.) not out, 11; Anuz, 0; Papa, not out, 17; Shaik Mohamed, 9; Haji Haken, 16; Cadir, 11; H. G. Khan, did not bat; Extra 7; Total 115.

IS ENGINEERING IN BOMBAY UP TO DATE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—People are ever ready to abuse Engineers in all countries. A civilian whose ignorance was only exceeded by his arrogance is reported to have once said to an Engineer in the Indian P. W. D. "Your 'factor of safety' is another name for factor of Ignorance." Unfortunately people think the science of Engineering is no Science at all but merely piling up bricks and mortar. Therefore any Engineer would design and build a house no better than any other Engineer or any man in the street, for the matter of that.

The result of this wrong notion among the people is the present state of affairs for which in your editorial columns of the 3rd instant you go the length of accusing the Engineering profession as a whole of incapacity and adroil evading of the municipal laws and something more. It surprises me to read such sweeping comments, reflecting on the profession at large, in a journal of such a wide circulation as yours, and but for their appearance there these lines would never have been written. Let us see how far the charges levelled against the Engineering profession of Bombay are justifiable.

First there is the lamentable lack of competent clerks of works or mestries. The employer is always anxious to engage an ill-paid mestri and very often dispenses with him altogether. What is the inevitable result of this? When the Engineer goes on his works to inspect and guide the operations there is not a single responsible man to whom he can give instructions or if there is one he is quite incapable of carrying out his instruction.

Next it must be noted that clients nowadays grudge the Engineer's fees very much. If the Bombay Municipal Act and by-laws did not exist, I am afraid the professional Engineer in Bombay would have been an unknown being too. In their anxiety to "economise" many owners are now willing to pay the Engineer no more than one or even half a per cent. on the cost of the building whereas he used to charge at least 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. only a few years ago. Of course it is unfortunate that there are Engineers at all who set such a poor value on their work as to agree to do work so cheap. But they are few and I am sure they do not command much of admiration or respect from their fellow-professional Engineers as a body. For all must admit that the majority of our Engineers are always anxious to maintain a high standard for the profession by doing sound and honest work for the employer. This the latter encourages inferior work and equally bad workmanship by putting into practice his wrong ideas of economy. Let us take an example of the cost of a good and a bad building.

BAD BUILDING.

	Rs.
Total contractor's bill for "actual work done"	1,00,000
Engineer's fees (from the Owner)	1,000
Total cost Rs.	1,01,000

GOOD BUILDING.

	Rs.
Total contractor's bill for actual work done	95,000
Engineer's fees at 5 per cent.	4,750
Mestri's wages	800
Total cost Rs.	1,00,550

It must be appreciated that by paying the Engineer his proper charges the owner secures not only a much superior planning and design for his building but also true economy in the construction of it besides a really careful attention from the Engineer resulting in the use of better material and employment of superior workmanship by the contractor. The Engineer, being an ordinary human being, can never be induced to do conscientious work for the employer who pays him paltry fees.

But the question might be asked, "why does any Engineer at all agree to do cheap work if he cannot do it conscientiously?"

The only answer I can give is that the cheap Engineer exists simply because there is a demand for him, because so many people fail to appreciate the services of an "expensive" but a conscientious Engineer. Let the people see through their false economy and discourage "cheap" and inferior work, and the man complained of will soon disappear, making room for the responsible Engineer who understands that his business does not end with obtaining municipal sanction to the plans of proposed buildings.

Now a word with regard to the municipal building by-laws. These, it must be confessed, are quite ambiguous in many places which renders them capable of various interpretations, and wrong interpretations in a number of cases. Unfortunately many municipal officers think that the right interpretation is that one which did not strike the designing Engineer. Instances will perhaps makes this clearer. Some time ago. I was supervising the construction of a building which was being erected according to plans sanctioned by the municipality subject to the condition that the wall (no particular wall to which objection was taken was specified) be built so as to conform to the municipal by-laws. The building was completed and I sent the completion certificate. This was rejected on the ground that the "thickness of walls did not meet the requirements of the by-laws (again, no definite wall was objected to) I then went with the ward superintendent to the new building to discuss the objection to the completion certificate. A certain "cross wall," I was told, had be come an "external wall" by its upper six feet height having become one side of a terrace. The by-law under these conditions required the wall to be made thicker than it was. However, note this Mr. Editor, if the terrace were to be covered with a roof the "cross-wall" in question would not have to be increased in thickness to fulfil the conditions of the by-law! But the additional, weight of the roof over the terrace would fall on the "cross-wall" which it was supposed to make "safer," if we are to take the superintendent's interpretation of the by-laws. So this is the conclusion: "An unsafe or weak wall would be strengthened either by addition to its thickness or by addition to the weight on the top of it!" Not a very safe counsel, is it? It must be realised, however, that this particular section of the by-laws will compel an owner to add to the weight on such an unsafe, if it is at all unsafe, wall if he finds that it is more expensive to increase the thickness of the wall than to construct a roof over it. I can only say that the by-law in question was never meant to apply to cases of this kind but framed for a different purpose which I need not enlarge on here. It is ambiguously worded and therefore liable to the misconstruction.

This has been only one instance out of many. I believe the municipal by-laws are about to be revised. It would be very advantageous if the municipal authorities take the assistance of a couple of engineers in practice here whose advice is sure to be of much practical value.

But building by-laws will never be perfect and have been condemned by many an engineer on account of their cast-iron character which forces the authorities administering them to see similarity in different buildings in spite of its non-existance. Under these circumstances the details of construction of each building ought to be considered more and more on the respective merits of the individual building. The only way to attain this end would be to increase the number of ward superintendents who can devote more time to scrutinizing the construction of each building on the site.

Finally, it is to be hoped that the valuable experience to be gained from the regrettable failure in building work in this city resulting in the collapse, demolition and cracking of recently erected structures is not being thrown away, but carefully gathered by some committee appointed by the Corporation for that purpose. I am not, however, aware of any such committee being in existance.—Yours, etc.,

VASANT RAGHUNATH, B. Sc.,
(C. E.)—Edit.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Sir, Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary, will proceed Home on leave until April.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

"All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BROWN.—At Belgaum, 17th Sept., the wife of R. C. Brown, I.C.S., of a son.

DOBSON.—At Gaya, Bihar, 6th Sept., the wife of C. F. G. Dobson, of a daughter.

WATERWORTH.—6th Sept., at Vellor, the wife of T. L. Waterworth, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BEDFORD—HERBERT.—On September 1st, at St. John's Parish Church, Leytonstone Essex by the Rev. W. T. Brown, Vicar assisted by the Rev. W. C. Fenn, Albert Frederick, second son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Bedford of "Mount Carron." Leytonstone, to Mary Gertrude, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Herbert of Bombay and Leytonstone.

DEATHS.

DE SOUZA.—Sept. 21, Nowland Street, Mazagon, Anthony C. L., brother of J. Cashimiro de Souza.

MACNISH.—8th Sept., at Campbeltown, N.B., Hugh Macnish, late of Greenwood Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, Assam.

FITZGERALD.—On Sunday, the 21st Sept., at Ripon Building, Fergussonroad, Lower Parel, Mary Elizabeth Sheila, beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. FitzGerald. Aged 2 months. Interred at Sewree.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: Y. M. C. A. v. All Blacks, Cooperage, 5-45.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Examination of Articled Clerks to Attorneys, Bombay High Court.

Harwood Association Football Legue; Sherwood Foresters v. Bombay Athletics, Cooperage, 5-45.

Sun Mills, Ordinary General Meeting, Church Gate Street, 3-30.

Poona Races, Second Meeting, Second Day, at Poona.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Delta, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m., Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

Anthropological Society. Monthly Meeting Town Hall at 6 p.m. (S. T.) papers to be read. 1. "Tibetan customs and a few thoughts suggested by them" by Shams-ul-ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph. D. 2. "A few Parsee Riddles" by Mr. Rustomji Nasarvanji Munshi.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Harwood Association Football League: Bombay Gymkhana v. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per steamer Itinda, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., instead of on the 22nd instant as previously notified.

FRIDAY, September 26.

Harwood Association Football League: Hornets v. Grant Medicals, Cooperage, 5-45.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

September, 23 1913.

GERMAN INTRIGUE.

President Poincaré's tactful speech at the luncheon to King Constantine at the Elysée on Sunday was an effective answer to the Kaiser's attempt to create mischief between France and Greece. The presence of King Constantine at the German manœuvres attracted naturally considerable attention at the beginning of the month. It was looked upon in the light of further evidence of German diplomatic adroitness and the German press, as a matter of course, was markedly cordial to Greece. But this did not complete the royal reciprocity of amenities. On the 8th the Kaiser presented King Constantine with a Field-Marshal's baton, and in his usual grandiloquent style expressed his joy in handing to the King of the Hellenes in the presence of Germany's generals a baton won on the battlefield. He recalled the remark of King Constantine attributing the Greek success largely to Prussian military principles, which the King and his officers had acquired in Germany. The German army prided itself on such a verdict which acknowledged that the German science of war, correctly applied, guaranteed victory. And the Greek King on his part swallowed the bait. His reply expressed gratitude to the martial Teutons for having been permitted to acquire from them the art of war, which, coupled with the bravery of his troops, had secured success for the Greek arms. The next day Paris was naturally indignant. The King was about to visit the French capital but even official circles had misgivings as to the possible reception in store for the Germanophile prince. For France had been pluming herself on the genius of her officers who had reorganised the Greek army, turned it into an efficient machine and given its personnel a new soul. And, what was more, France had backedm Greek pretensions even against her great Ally of Russia. For some time the irritation in the French journals was unabated. Some insisted on the recall of the French military organizers who were in Hellenic service and whose engagements had just been extended for two years. Others recalled the feelings of devotion to France on the part of the father of King Constantine and suggested that the Queen studiously ignored all that was French. They questioned whether Germany would back Greek claims to the islands held for the nonce by Italy. Perhaps the climax was reached when the German press, not to be outdone in momentary enthusiasm by Hellenic outburst of "phil-Germanism" gave prominence to extracts from Athens papers declaring that Greece and Germany had common aims and common enemies. Then came the turn of the press and public opinion of Athens to be "deeply stirred" by the misunderstanding arising out of the speech of King Constantine, and we were regaled with the story of how the Hellenes would never forget the great services which France had always rendered them, nor the work of General Eydoux and the French military mission, and we were informed that "the words of King Constantine ought not to have been interpreted as they have been in France." More definite and official explanation was at the same time forthcoming from the Greek Minister himself, who affirmed that his King had never intended to wound the susceptibilities of France for whom "he had the deepest admiration." His were mere *obiter dicta* on the excellence of Teutonic tactics which had many admirers even in France and so on in the expected strain. Nevertheless the ire of France remained unallayed. The newspapers hoped with becoming warmth that the Greek King himself would take some steps "to efface the deplorable impression created." It was anticipated in these columns that France would be quick to take umbrage, and events justified the prediction. On Sunday a new act in the international comedy was played. Arrangements were made some days ago for an exchange of toasts at the luncheon at the Elysée on the occasion of King Constantine's visit yesterday, which should settle the Franco-Greek incident. M. Poincaré generously assured the King that France remained a loyal friend of Greece, and King Constantine, in his reply, emphasised that Greece in preparing for the recent struggle had benefited once more by the aid of France, who had been kind enough to grant her "a mission of eminent officers who undertook the task with an enthusiasm to pay a tribute which is particularly agreeable to me." Here we suppose the matter ends, and ends satisfactorily. The Greek King has been fortunate to escape from the embarrassing situation into which he was so cleverly manœuvred, and it is only fair to say that he has been enabled to do so as much by his own tact and adroitness, as by the generous and diplomatic attitude of the French President. The chief satisfaction to be derived from the termination of the incident, however, is that Germany's attempt to persuade Greece that Codlin is her friend and not Short has lamentably failed. M. Poincaré and his Ministers have been wiser than those French journals which would have stopped the visit of Constantine to Paris and thus have played into the hands of Germany. It was more important to France to checkmate this characteristic move of German diplomacy than to concern herself too greatly with her wounded *amour propre* and the undoubted injustice done to the striking achievements of the French military mission by King Constantine's ill-judged flattery of the Kaiser. It has been the persistent endeavour of German diplomacy to create mischief wherever it finds an international friendship to which it is not a contributing party. Thus the Kaiser and his Ministers tried to break the Franco-Russian Alliance, not once but many times. Thus they have, over and over again, endeavoured, by sowing seeds of suspicion or by more direct effort, to end the Entente Cordiale. It is the ambition of Germany to take all the petty States of south-eastern Europe under her protecting wing, and to combine with this the rôle of protector of Turkey. The policy is too ambitious to be successful in its entirety, but it has had its partial successes, and these have been largely advertised. The audacity of the attempt to make a quarrel between France and Greece, however, has recoiled on its authors. King Constantine and his Government may have thought that they could not have too many friends, but they have probably realised by this time that one friendship must be consistent with the obligations of another, and that it is not wise to lose those friends who have stood by and helped them in the past. They have had a sharp lesson that German overtures are dangerous things to play with, and that German friendship is not always offered with the single and honest purpose of gratifying its ostensible object. Let us hope that the lesson will not be lost on some other States in south-eastern Europe that come within the sphere of German intrigue.

CONFESSIONS AS EVIDENCE.

A case which has just been finally decided in the Bombay High Court illustrates the dangers to which the individual is subjected under a system which permits a judiciary largely,—and in the lesser ranks, almost exclusively,—composed of men without legal training and drawn from the ranks of the Civil Service. In this case,—we take the facts from the judgment of Mr. Justice Heaton in the High Court,—11 persons were tried for dacoity; seven made confessions either before a Third-Class Magistrate or a Committing Magistrate, or both, and implicated the other four. Before the Committing Magistrate four of the confessing accused repudiated their confessions. Before the Sessions Judge all the confessions were retracted. The confessing accused were in each instance for three or four days in the custody of the police before they confessed, and while in such custody they produced property alleged to be stolen. How it came about that they were so long in custody did not appear, but the Magistrate, who was aware of the circumstances, was satisfied that the confessions were voluntary. Here we have a case replete with circumstances which should cause confessions to be regarded with the greatest caution, if not suspicion,—knowing the way in which confessions are sometimes obtained in this country. Yet all the accused were convicted by the Sessions Judge, and the non-confessing accused were actually convicted on the retracted confessions of the other accused unsupported by any other evidence. The case then went on appeal to the High Court and was heard by a bench consisting of a civilian judge, who is not a professional lawyer, and a "pleader" judge, who is. The former upheld the conviction. The latter was against it. Mr. Justice Heaton was unable to find any good reason for rejecting these confessions. Mr. Justice Shah took the more reasonable course of looking for some good reason for accepting them, and failed. Mr. Justice Heaton, in his quite remarkable judgment, repudiated the contention that a conviction founded solely on the confessions of co-accused could not be sustained, as was decided in the case of Queen-Emperor V. Khadis (L.L.R. 15 Bom. 66). He asserted that the ruling in this case had not been followed in practice, and, quite irrelevantly, cited the Nasik Conspiracy case, in which the Special Tribunal, of which Mr. Justice Heaton was a member, took into consideration the probative value of the confessions of co-accused persons. Mr. Justice Shah pointed out that this was against the view which had consistently found favour with all the High Courts of India, including the Bombay High Court, by whose decisions he was bound,—that while the confessions of co-accused may be taken into consideration under Section 30 of the Indian Evedence Act, along with other evidence in the case,—and this is where Mr. Justice Heaton failed to see that the Nasik case had no application to this instance,—no conviction could be based only upon the confessions of the co-accused. This seems to be not only good law, but ordinary common sense and the most elementary justice,—so elementary that, it seems to us, no judge with the training of the bar behind him could have taken any other view, and that only the peculiar frame of mind produced by a civilian training could have enabled the Sessions Judge to convict on material which had been repudiated by its authors and had not been subjected to the test of cross-examination. The Sessions Judge actually expressed his assurance that any degree of cross-examination would only have confirmed the truth of the confessions,—an assumption which, as Mr. Justice Shah said, is easy to make but difficult to substantiate,—while Mr. Justice Heaton was so impressed with the fact of seven men "independently" accusing the same four persons, that he said it was almost inconceivable that they should do so falsely! And he regarded these confessions "as coming nearer to scientific proof than is to be found in the majority of cases in which persons are convicted." Fortunately the appeal, on reference to a third judge, came before Mr. Justice McLeod, who is a professional lawyer, and he briefly showed that the confessions, as far as they could be used against the co-accused, were neither scientific proof nor evidence at all, and the convictions and sentences were therefore set aside. The case, as we have said, illustrates the dangers which arise from the present constitution of the judiciary, and, it may be added, from the state of the law as regards the recording of confessions. The possibilities for evil, should accused people fall into the hands of unscupulous policemen, are enormous; their protection should lie in a well-trained and experienced judiciary. We cannot expect to fill the ranks of District Judges with men of the calibre of High Court Judges, but such cases as the one under discussion illustrate the necessity that they should, at least, be lawyers.

DAY BY DAY.

Free Compulsory Education in Mysore.

Following the example of Baroda, the Mysore State has just issued an enactment called the "Elementary Education Regulation," which, it is expected, will come into force very shortly. The Regulation provides for the free compulsory primary education of boys in the State, in areas to be notified hereafter. Clause 3 of the Regulation is as follows:—

"In every area to which this Regulation applies, it shall be the duty of the parent of every boy, not under seven and not over eleven years of age, residing within such area, to cause such boy to attend a recognised school for elementary education for so many days in the year and for such time on each day of attendance as may be prescribed by the Education Department, unless there is a reasonable excuse for the non-attendance of the boy."

Reasonable Excuse.

Any of the following circumstances will be considered a reasonable excuse for non-attendance:—

(a) That there is no recognised school within a distance of one mile measured along the nearest road from the residence of the boy which the boy can attend: (b) that the boy is prevented from attending school by reason of sickness, infirmity domestic necessity, the seasonal needs of agriculture, or other sufficient cause: (c) that the boy is receiving instruction in some other satisfactory manner; and (d) that the boy has been exempted from such attendance by proper authority.

Religious classes are optional and the penalty fixed for parents and guardians for not sending their boys to school without reasonable excuse is a fine not exceeding Rs. 2 for the first offence, and not exceeding Rs. 10 in cases of repeated non-compliance. The experiment, which is a tentative one, being at present confined to boys, will, we are confident, yield satisfactory results.

The New Ruler of Cooch-Behar.

The following proclamation announcing the Succession of His Highness Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur to the *Gadi* of Cooch-Behar was read at a Durbar held at Cooch-Behar on Tuesday last:—

Whereas by the demise on Monday, the 1st of September, 1913, of the late Maharaja, His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, of blessed and glorious memory the Gadi of Cooch Behar has devolved upon His late Highness' next brother Maharajkumar Jitendra Narayan, whom the Government of India have recognised as rightfully entitled to the same, the State Council of Cooch-Behar do now hereby publish and proclaim that the Maharajkumar Jitendra Narayan has become the only and rightful Maharaja of Cooch-Behar as His Highness Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Mahadur, and humbly beseech Almighty God to bless him with long and happy years to rule over his subjects.

The Maharaja's Message.

The new Ruler has sent the following message to his subjects:—

In the death of my dearly loved brother, I have lost not only a brother's love but the affectionate and intimate relations of a dear friend. In the irreparable loss which has so suddenly fallen upon me, coming close upon the death of my illustrious father of happy memory, I am comforted with the feeling that I have the sympathy of my officers and subjects. I am fully sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me and I pray that God Almighty may grant me strength and guidance and enable me to maintain and uphold good Government, and to cause law and justice to be administered and executed with mercy, while I seek to consecrate my life to the service of my State.

Fasts for Horses.

The Administration Report of the Benares State for 1911-12, which has just been issued makes mention of some peculiar customs prevailing in the State, which have now been put a stop to by the Maharaja. The following extracts from the Report make curious reading:—

Many absurd customs which affected the health and even lives of animals in stables and dairies were put a stop to. Such for instance was one in which horses were allowed only half rations on Thursday and Mondays, and half of the savings thus accrued was given over to the master of the horses, and the other half credited to the treasury.

On Shivaratri day these poor animals had to keep fast, and similarly in Muharram they had to forego their rations in order to show respect to the memory of the martyr of Karbela.

These dumb animals were forced to observe these rituals in order to furnish a luxurious repast to their grooms and masters. . . . The practice of deducting 2 per cent. from the pay bill of all servants, and 4 to 6¼ per cent. from all other payments and purchases was stopped from the first day of the year.

Woodrow Wilson and the Colour Line.

The Progressive Democratic President of the United States has evidently a rough time ahead. He has been the subject of a good deal of criticism, not unmerited on his, or rather his Cabinet's attitude towards the Negro. When it is remembered that a frequent complaint of the Democratic South against the Republican Administration was that Negroes were appointed to positions that gave them authority over white men and women, the action of the party in power, with three Southerners besides Dr. Wilson in the Cabinet, will not seem surprising. It has been seriously stated that these Southern Senators have threatened to resist to the bitter end any appointment of a Negro to an important Federal office, and, following on this, the failure of the Administration to secure the appointment of a Negro as Register of the Treasury, the nomination of a white man as Minister of the coloured Republic of Haiti (a position that has always been awarded to a Negro), and the attempt of the Postmaster-General in Washington to segregate the Negro clerks in his department, is more than sufficient to justify the criticisms that have been levelled against the powers that be. When President Wilson nominated Mr. A. E. Patterson to the Register of the Treasury, a post that has been traditionally filled by a Negro, the violence of the Southern Senators in their opposition was such that the name had to be withdrawn at the nominee's request. The American papers, however, even those most clamorous in the agitation, are confident that President Wilson has only to see the matter put before him in its proper light to stem the impetuosity of the Southern reactionaries.

Progress of the Negro.

What Lincoln called ". . . a nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," all too frequently forgets the noble ideal when practical contact with the Negro begins, and the latter have by no means an enviable time between the Northern Republicans and the Southern Democrats. In the North, with the ideal more consistently before them, they love the Negroes but not the Negro; while in the South where many remarkable instances of true affection and friendship did and do exist, an attitude of constant opposition to the Negroes is rampant, and extends, even to those who have every little of the Negro left by the constant admixture of white blood. This, indeed is so marked that Booker Washington, the great Negro leader once said that a drop of Negro blood amounts to more than all the other blood a man possesses. Too frequently the part the Negro is playing in the economic, industrial, and political life of the country is underrated. Despite their many handicaps, their progress has been miraculous for a people who a short while ago were slaves, and it will not be long before they are returned as a literate people. An estimate of the wealth owned by Negroes will show that they own property to the value of from three to four hundred million dollars. When it is remembered that the ten million Negroes in the United States contributed not a little towards sending the present Government into power, the present attitude of the latter seems ungrateful.

A Collection of Indian Songs.

"Damoder Master Gayan Sangrah" is a valuable collection of Hindu and Gujarati songs by the talented musician Mr. Damodar Jagjivan Dayaram. A choice selection of nearly three hundred pieces to be sung in a variety of notes and representing the principal *rasa* or sentiments are gathered together in this neat volume. Four copious indexes facilitate reference and the introductory discourse and definitions together with the explanatory vocabulary at the foot of each song give a popular and intelligent notion of the science and art of Indian minstrelsy. The hints to beginners in the prefactory note are commendable, and contain some outspoken suggestions of practical merit. People who complain of ordeals of "screeching nautch-girls" will fully appreciate Mr. Damodar's dictum: "To make music which has due regard to time and timbre, which is replete with sense, and which includes clear enunciation, I consider a thousand times superior to random shoutings, without time or scale, entailing curious distortions of the body." Two thousand copies of the book have already been in demand,—a measure of the public estimation of Mr. Damodar's proficiency in a noble art.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Public and the Railways.

"The Westminster Gazette":—Panic legislation has deservedly a bad reputation, but it will, in our opinion, be very regrettable if the question of the safety of our railway systems does not receive full and adequate consideration whilst the story of the terrible disaster on the Midland Railway is still fresh in our minds. No doubt a disaster of this kind produces a large number of wholly impracticable suggestions; it is certainly true that no conceivable plan will ever make accidents on the railway wholly impossible. But the tragedy which has occurred at Aisgill this week—the second in three years—will be a still greater tragedy, if the recollection of it is allowed to fade away without the fullest and promptest public inquiry into the circumstances which brought it about. We are accustomed rather to sneer at divines when they "improve the occasion," but there are occasions when even that rather damaged phrase can appropriately be used, and this is one of them. Since the tragedy has taken place, we must see to it that we improve the occasion so that the recurrence of any similar tragedy is guarded against to the utmost limits of human power.

An Absurd Remedy.

"The Nation":—The whole system of European militarism is itself one of the expressions of that conventional public morality which Lord Haldane eulogises as the hope of the future. The truth is that politics began where Lord Haldane's philosophising and the conceptions of conventional public morality summed up in his German word leave off. The great paradox of international politics is that while war is everywhere recognised as both a folly and a crime, preparation for this crime and folly is also recognised as the paramount duty of the State. To prescribe *Sittlichkeit*, a sense of good form, obedience to the accepted conventions of conduct, as a cure for this malady is like setting up the Sermon on the Mount as an alternative policy to the taxation of land values.

Forces of Progress Still Preponderate.

"The Parsi":—The speech with which the Viceroy closed the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council, at Simla, conveys an informing statement of the policy of the Government of India for which India will feel grateful to the Viceroy. It has succeeded in reassuring the Moslem community of the continued good-will of Government. It has given the country an idea of the interest which the Government is taking in the fate of the Indians in the 'Dominions.' It confirms the policy of confidence in the people of which His Excellency has been the chief Apostle in times of trial. It gives the welcome assurance of continued regard for the well-being of the student world and reaffirms the policy of educational advancement of which the Resolution of the Government of India, issued in February last, furnished a striking announcement. The session of the Council, though uneventful generally, has had ample justification in the speech from the Viceregal Throne, which convinced a somewhat sceptic population of the continued preponderence of the forces of Progress in the Viceregal Cabinet, and dispels the doubts which some of the recent measures of the Government of India had created in the popular mind.

Phenomenal Prosperity in India.

"The Bengalee."—While admiring His Excellency for the excellent tone and temper of his speech we can not help saying that some of his conclusions do not agree with our knowledge of the real state of things. His Excellency has told us that the material prosperity of India has been quite phenomenal. A rise of £15 millions in imports and only £4 millions in exports has been pointed to, to warrant such a conclusion. But on closer consideration it would seem to tell another story. The rate at which imports are increasing compares very unfavourably with that of the growth of exports. The evident inference is that the country is getting richer very slowly if at all. The big figure of exports also is not without its disquieting feature in view of the fact that as India exports mostly raw materials and food grains the rise of price consequent on this extensive exports press hard on the poorer middle classes who according to all reports are faring very ill at the present time. . . . The fact that any accidental distress throws the people entirely on State-help or private charity does not also bear out the statement that there has been a phenomenal growth of material prosperity in India. This language is a little out of keeping with the moderation which has been throughout maintained in the splendid Viceregal utterance.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—Major James Alban Wilson, as been gazetted a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in recognition of his able conduct of recent operations in the Naga Hills.

DUBLIN RIOTS.

PITCHED BATTLES WITH POLICE.

CALL TO STRIKERS' PROCESSIONS.

BATONS AND MISSILES FREELY USED.

SEVERAL TAKEN TO HOSPITAL.

STRIKE FEVER IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Serious rioting took place in Dublin last evening in connection with the processions of strikers. Crowds attacked and wrecked tramcars, and pitched battles with police ensued, in which batons, stones and bottles were freely used. A number of rioters were taken to hospital and several police were injured.

The Birmingham strikers have decided to resume immediately.

The postmen threaten to strike at Christmas.

RAILWAY SITUATION EASIER.

General relief is felt at the relaxation of the tension in the railway situation. Interest at present centres in the conference arranged by the Board of Trade.

The determined attitude of the men cause misgiving. Their representatives declare that they will not tolerate further postponement.

TAXI-DRIVERS AND BUSMEN.

The leader of the Taxi-drivers' Union has announced that taxi-drivers are prepared to assist the omnibus employees to the extent of ten thousand sterling a week if necessary.

LATER.

Seven policemen and 35 civilians were taken to hospital as a result of injuries received in the Dublin riots last night.

The strikers in Birmingham and Liverpool have resumed work.

"CRIPPLING ORGANIZED LABOUR."

AFRICAN LEADERS COMMITTED FOR SEDITION.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 22.

The Labour leaders Clark, Kendall, Waterton and Wade have been committed for trial on a charge of sedition.

The Trades Federation has summoned a meeting for the 27th instant to discuss a resolution declaring that the prosecutions are trumped up by Government for the purpose of crippling organised labour and suggesting that a strike be declared as a protest against convictions.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S AID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A message to the "Daily Mail" from Berlin states that in addition to the great private Olympic Games fund the German Government Estimates for 1914 include a grant in the same connection of fifteen thousand sterling.

The response to the British appeal is so far only £7,423.

MR. BRYAN'S LECTURE TOUR.

NO ALTERATION IN PLANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

Prior to his deparature for his final lecture for the present, Mr. Bryan denied that recent criticisms had caused alterations in his plans. He had always lectured and would always continue to do so.

HIGH COURT FOR BIHAR.

VICEROY TO LAY FOUNDATION STONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

The "Englishman" understands that the Viceroy will lay the foundation stone of the new High Court at Bankipore on the occasion of the visit he contemplates making there.

ELYSEE LUNCHEON.

FRANCE "LOYAL FRIEND OF GREECE."

PRESIDENT'S CORDIAL SPEECH.

KING CONSTANTINE'S GRATITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

At the luncheon, to-day, at the Elysee, in honour of the King of Greece, M. Poincare, the French President, in toasting the Royal guest, described in cordial terms the warm interest taken in Greece by France, who rejoiced at seeing close bonds of friendship growing up between French and Greek officers, and who remained a loyal friend of Greece.

King Constantine expressed gratitude for France's constant support of Greece. Greece in preparing for the recent struggle, had benefitted once more by the aid of France who had been kind enough to grant her "a mission of eminent officers who undertook the task with an enthusiasm to pay a tribute to which is particularly agreeable to me. I beg you to believe that I highly appreciate the sentiments of active sympathy of which France has given Greece so many signs, and that I attach the highest value to the maintenance and development of the bonds of traditional friendship uniting the two countries."

PRESS ON GREEK KING'S SPEECH.

The bulk of the French newspapers are satisfied with King Constantine's speech, which was of unusual length for a toast. They regard it as closing the incident. Several important journals however, consider that it effaces nothing.

SIR E. CARSON'S SPEECHES.

CONTINUAL INCITEMENTS TO RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The "Daily Chronicle," commenting on the recent speeches of Sir Edward Carson, says that these continual incitements to resistance cannot be ignored, and that enlistments of volunteers must be stopped. The paper suggests that Sir Edward Carson be deprived of his Privy Councillorship.

MR. F. E. SMITH AT BALLYCLARE.

ANOTHER INFLAMMATORY SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Mr. F. E. Smith, speaking at Ballyclare, said he did not believe that the Government would ever dare to mobilise the army against Ulster. "If it does", he said, "I declare, on behalf of the Unionist Party in Britain, that from that moment we shall renounce our allegiance to the Government. From that moment we shall stand beside you in refusing to recognise any law, and preparing with you to risk a collapse of the whole body politic to prevent a monstrous crime."

AERONAUTICS.

FARMAN AND HIS WIFE INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ETAMPES, Sept. 22.

The famous airman Farman was flying with his wife when the machine fell. Farman was severely injured in the leg, and his wife sustained a fractured elbow.

PEGOUD'S AERIAL GYMNASTICS.

PARIS, Sept. 22.

The French airman Pegoud continues his aerial gymnastics, each feat being more darling than the last. He has now actually succeeded in looping the loop.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

FINANCIAL CRISIS AVERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Sept. 22.

There is reason to hope that the financial crisis which has been threatening the financial administration of Azerbaijan owing to the obstruction of the acting Governor-General has now been averted, as it is understood that the Russian Consulate at Tabriz has received instructions to support the Belgian Financial Agent, whom it has declined hithero to assist.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

SYNDICATE'S SCHEME ADOPTED.

An adourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall when the debate on Principal Covernton's motion that the scheme prepared by the Syndicate for the development of University post graduate studies be approved and adopted and that the Syndicate be empowered to take steps to give effect to the recommendations contained therein, was continued. The scheme has already appeared in these columns.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, Vice-Chancellor of the University, was in the chair.

Several amendments to Principal Covernton's proposition were defeated at previous sittings of the Senate.

Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta moved an amendment that a Committee of the Senate consisting of the Hon. The Vice-Chancellor, Sir P. M. Mehta, Principal Scott, Principal Covernton, Principal Seirup, Principal Paranjipye, Principal Robertson, Principal Burrow, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. N. G. Welinkar Mr. K. Natrajan, Mr. D. M. Padhye, Mr. K. S. Aiyar, Dr. Stanley Reed, Professor Anderson, Mr. P. A. Wadia, and Mr. B. V. Mehta (mover) be appointed to consider the proposal of the Syndicate and that it be requested to make its report within a month.

QUESTION OF VESTED INTERESTS.

Mr. Mehta, proposing his amendment, said that the first objection against his amendment could be that if it be passed it would cause great delay. But he had met that objection by asking the Committee to submit its report within a month. They were told that the present scheme was based on the lines approved of by the Senate on 30th September, 1912, but it was not so. The present scheme was based on the suggestions put forth by the Government of India. It was shown at the last meeting that if there were little delay there would be no fear of losing their grant and of losing readers and lecturers for the year 1914. It was argued that the scheme was only a tentative one and should be allowed to work for a year. But if the scheme were allowed to work for a year the question of vested interests would arise thereafter and there would be no chance of carrying any amendments. The amendments moved till now showed that there had been dissatisfaction about several features of the scheme and the amendments were not carried only because they were not properly worded and there was thin attendance at the previous meeting of the Senate. As to the question of remuneration he would say that they were told by Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar that it would not be possible for them to get really qualified men to work on the salary offered by them. The question of having readers in conjunction with other Universities was also worth consideration.

Principal Pranjpye seconded the amendment.

Mr. Welinkar strongly objected to the amendment on the ground that there would be no consistency in adopting this amendment when they had at the last meeting negatived Mr. Bhabha's amendment for referring the matter back to the Syndicate

Mr. D. M. Padhye supported the amendment.

CAUSE OF SCIENCE.

Dr. Powell objected to the Syndicate's proposal for supplying courses of lectures in history, economics, philosophy and a few dead languages. India had enough of lawyers, politicians and philosophers. What the country expected the University to do was to further the cause of practical science, which was the greatest need of the nation. He observed a singular absence of scientists on the Committee proposed by Mr. Mehta.

Dr. H. Mann replied to Dr. Powell's objection to the Syndicate's scheme for the absence of science in the course of lectures, by saying that the University had already made more liberal provision for science and so in framing this scheme the Syndicate had not taken science into account. The question of remuneration could well be settled when the appointments would be made by the Senate. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. Natrajan supported the amendment.

Sir R. M. Bhandarkar supported the amendment, and protested against Dr. Powell's reference to philosophers, politicians and students of dead languages.

Principal Covernton opposed the amendment. If the Committee would not be able to arrive at any definite conclusion it would be impossible to appoint lecturers for the next cold weather. The question of remuneration was not the essence of the proposal. What they had done was to provide systematic teaching in some of the subjects which they thought the University could teach with advantage. If it were found later on that the University was in a position to give more remuneration none would object to any proposal for increasing the sum of remuneration.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was put to the vote and lost.

AMENDMENTS WITHOUT SECONDERS.

Mr. Padhye then moved some amendments. His first amendment objected to devising a scheme of lectures "to provide some supervision of the studies of M. A. students" and provided that the lecturers would not "be drawn in the main but not wholly from the staffs of the colleges of the Presidency" but would be drawn from "persons who have by special study attained to high proficiency in the respective subjects."

Mr. Padhye's second amendment provided that there should be one distinct course of lectures instead of three and that Rs. 1,200 instead of Rs. 400 be paid for each course of lectures, and proposed to delete all reference supplementing the remuneration by fees.

Mr. Padhye's amendments fell through for want of a seconder.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha moved an amendment recommending among other things the inclusion of the following paragraph in the Syndicate's report in place of a portion relating to lectures: "It is contemplated to provide in Bombay and Poona as many distinct courses of lectures connected with each of the branches of the M.A. degree examination as may be possible. The lecturers will be of three kinds:—(a) Honorary lecturers who are members of the staff affiliated colleges, and who in addition to the lectures they deliver to undergraduates in their colleges, are willing to give one or two lectures a week for 24 weeks in the year to M.A. students in any portion of the subject professed by them that forms part of a branch of the M.A. degree examination. (b) Lecturers connected with colleges and others who agree to deliver two lectures a week for 24 weeks a year for an honorarium of Rs. 600 a year. (c) Assistant lecturers or tutors, who will work under the University lectures and take tutorial classes for not less than 10 hours a week for 24 weeks in the year on Rs. 150 a month. Steps will be taken to arrange for the abovesaid lectures with the co-operation of principals of colleges. All reduplication will be avoided in the same centre. The lectures will be open to students of all affiliated colleges. Graduates who are members of colleges besides paying a small fee to their college for membership shall pay to the University a uniform fee of Rs. 10 per annum for any single course of lectures. The actual travelling allowances, if any, of the lecturers will be paid by the University. The cost of these lectures will be met from the Government of India grant of Rs. 6,000 supplemented by the amount of fees received by the University and any deficiency up to a maximum limit of Rs. 4,000 may with the sanction of the Senate be met from the interest accruing from the savings of the University."

Mr. Bhabha's amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

Principal Covernton's original proposition to adopt the scheme as amended was then put to the vote and carried.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Mataharpacady Conference celebrated the attainment of its Golden Jubilee with special solemnity on Sunday the 21st. instant. The celebrations commenced with a Solemn High Mass at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon, at 10 a.m., offered by the Rev. Father Kaeson, S. J. accolyted by the Rev. Gomes, Vicar and the Rev. Fernandes, Curate of the church. After the first Gospel, Father Kaesen delivered a powerful discourse on Charity. In the afternoon the members entertained the poor on the conference rolls to dinner and personally attended on them. At 6 in the evening the Te Deum was sung in thanksgiving, and Solemn Benediction imparted, the Vicar Fr. Gomes officiating assisted by the Rev. Fr. Kaesen S. J., Paul Fernandes and the Curate. Thereafter, the weather being propitious a well attended gathering took-place in the Church grounds. Father A. Martin, S. J. Spiritual Director of the St. Vincent's Society presided.

A short survey of the Conference's work for the past 50 years, was read by the Secretary, Mr. J. B. Fernandes. The origin of the Society of St. Vincent was due to the late Bishop Meurin rightly called one of the makers of Bombay, the Matharpacady Conference being started on the 12th September, 1863. The report showed that the Conference had brought about among the local Catholic ladies, a sister Association of Charity viz., the St. Isabel's (Ladies') Charitable Association, Mazagon Circle, founded a primary school for the locality. It had provided houses for the poor started a Catholic Library and during the 50 years that had gone it had supported 624 families of 1,341 persons and spent towards their relief Rs. 52,301-1-6. Fr. Martin having congratulated the members and spoken a few words of encouragement and advice the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks by the President of the Conference, Mr. Polycarp Niranda to the Chairman and the assembly. After refreshments were served, the celebrations were brought to a close.

RAILWAY BOARD.

CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The Railway Board Conference assembled here this morning.

Mr. Muirhead was president and in the course of a long speech referred to the deaths of Sir William Dring Mr. Pendelbury and Mr. Willcocks, and hoped that something would be done to expedite a settlement of the question of charges for railway police. He then touched on the subject of adopting the offiqial year instead of the calendar year to give effect to the resolutions of the conference, and asked for a modification of the Railway Board's rules for further real simplification of goods classification.

After reviewing the work of the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents' Committee as well as the Audit and Accounts Committee, he said: "Of the other subjects on the agenda the first in order is the important and perennial question of the regulations for the interchange of rolling stock. Last year after a prolonged discussion a compromise had been come to by which the revised rules were adopted tentatively by broad gauge railways and such metre gauge railways as railways adhering to the old rules with certain slight modifications. This cannot be considered an altogether satisfactory solution. In discussing a question where the interests of all railways are not identical a satisfactory arrangement can only be arrived at by mutual concessions, and if the matter is approached in this spirit it will, I trust, be possible to modify the rules so as to make them acceptable to the railways and something more than a makeshift to carry us on for another year. This subject is one which has been discussed at successive conferences for years past, and we should all I am sure, be glad to see it absent from the agenda, if only for a year.

MILITARY TRAFFIC.

Another important subject is the draft India Army Order regarding the transport of military traffic (subject No. 52). The Army Department's proposals and the Railways' counter-proposals regarding this Army Order have been shuttle-cocked backwards and forwards without any finality being reached, and the question has therefore been placed on this year's agenda under fundamental Rule 7 at my suggestion, with a view to a special sub-committee being appointed to settle the matter, should you approve it being discussed.

COLD STORAGE OF FRUITS.

The Railway Board has also referred the question of the cold-storage of fruits on railways to us for discussion. An interesting memorandum on the subject by Mr. Howard, the Imperial Economic Botanist printed in the agenda will doubtless receive your sympathetic consideration. Mr. A. C. Dobbs Assistant to the agricultural Adviser to the Government of India has kindly offered to attend the meeting when the matter is being discussed and exhibit the fruit packages referred to in the memorandum.

POWDER VANS.

Several questions have been referred to us by the Railway Board. Of these subjects, No. 48 deals with the question of a standard design and specification for powder vans and the Railway Board ask that if the necessity for a standard design is agreed to, the matter may be referred to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents' committee for the preparation of designs and specifications.

FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES.

Subject No. 57, refers to the question as to whether or not the furlough allowances etc., of point staff at the junction stations should be debited to the joint accounts and the Railway Board have asked that the conference will furnish them with their opinion and recommendation.

LINE-CLEAR MESSAGES.

Another subject only lately received is in connection with the rules for the cancellation of line-clear messages. The Railway Board ask for the views of the Association on certain recommendations made by the Government Inspector, Lucknow in consequence of a recent accident. These last two questions are of some importance and they have therefore, been placed on the agenda under fundamental Rule 7.

PRIZE-ESSAYS.

The other subjects do not call for remarks as regards the proposed alteration in the rules for the pirze essays. This year entries were made for the first time under the new rules, but only 31 essays were received against 32 in 1912, and 36 in 1911, and the standard was somewhat disappointing. Two gold and two other medals being withheld. My predecessor in office has in consequence proposed certain modifications in the rules with a view to popularising this competition. They are that the competition for officers and subordinates should be kept separate; that alternative subjects should be given in each competition and that essays should be restricted in length. The competition is, I think, a valuable one and everything possible should be done to induce officers and subordinates to enter. The proposal to restrict the length of the essays will, I am sure, receive the support of any former president who has had to judge a large number of essays

UNIFORMITY IN COACHING CONCESSIONS.

The only other subject on the agenda to which I need refer is the proposal to make the conditions attaching to the coaching concessions uniform on all railways. The question is a big one and will have to be dwelt with by a special committee but the comparative statements printed in the agenda show some that action is necessary. The conditions attaching to the concessions vary so much on different railways that the railway staff are frequently unable to ascertain what charge is due in through booking. Absolute uniformity may not be possible but something can doubtless be done to lessen the existing confession in connection with the subject of concessions. It has been represented that the limitation placed on the use of form E. is a matter of complaint which might be remedied and there is, I think, a good deal to be said in favour of this claim.

In addition to the subjects I have already mentioned there are some other matters for consideration which are not on the agenda. Papers will be circulated for the information of delegates and the only one which calls for my remarks is the question of the supply of copies of the rules and regulatiions to the non-members, the Port Trust Railway and two or three steamer companies having through booking. The Eastern Bengal Staff railway have represented that they will be put to some inconvenience if they do not receive copies. These would not appear to be correct objections such companies being supplied with copies of the regulations only railways having through booking with such companies might perhaps be allowed to supply them with copies of the regulations, if they consider this necessary.

LOCATION OF HEAD QUESTION.

Another question which might at this conference be profitably discussed is that of the location of the headquarters of the Association. With the change of the capital to Delhi it may now be desirable to make the headquarters at Simla.

Mr. Muirhead thanked Mr. Bliss, Secretary and the staff for their excellent work and asked the conference to go into committees.

Amongst those present were:—Mr. W. H. Clark, Sir T. R. Wynne and Sir Henry Burt.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will oblige the poor residents of 1st Marine Street by the publication of the following facts in your esteemed paper.

There is a gang in this street of sturdy young men consisting of Christians, Kathiawaris, Hindus, and Kamatis, whose only work appears to be of gambling and indulging in obscene language on the streets and sometimes of annoying passers-by. At night, these loafers think that the street belongs to them and commence singing and bawling out at the top of their voice. Of course, they are careful enough to get out of the way when they see a policeman at a distance. Can nothing be done to bring these persons to book, who are a nuisance to this locality?—Yours, etc.

A. RESIDENT.

Sept. 21.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The death is announced of Mr. James Ross, one of the wealthiest of Canadians.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Wednesday, 24th instant, at 6-15 p.m., when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will open a discussion on "The Legal Right of women in Sasanian Times." The meeting is open to the public.

SURAT PARSI ORPHANAGE.

Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, recently Civil Surgeon of Surat, has given through Mr. Advani, District Judge of Surat, a donation of Rs. 500 to the Parsi Orphanage, Surat, to found in connection therewith a silver medal and a book-prize to commemorate the memory of his only son the late Mr. Phiroze. The medal and the prize to be awarded annually will be known as the Phiroze B. H. Nanavatty memorial medal and prize.

KILLED BY FALLING STONE.

A stone weighing about ten pounds slipped from the top of a quarry at Parel Tank-road on Sunday, and fell about fifty feet on to the head of one Babaji Balu, a Hindu labourer, aged 50, who was working there. His skull was fractured and he died on the spot.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

The fifteenth meeting of the Alliance Francaise will be held at its rooms on Thursday the 25th instant at 6-20 p.m. The subject for debate will be "Tax on Bachelors."

ANARCHY IN ALBANIA.

MUFID BEY'S CALL TO ARMS.

ESSAD RAISES AUSTRIAN FLAG.

SERVIA'S THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Sept. 21.

Complete anarchy prevails in Albania. Mufid Bey, the provisional Foreign Minister, has returned from Europe and called his partisans to arms with a view to marching against Essad Pasha who has raised the Austrian flag at Tirama and summoned the Government at Vallona to surrender the town.

SERVIAN ACTIVITY.

BELGRADE, Sept. 21.

A communique published here declares that Servia has taken steps to ensure peace on her own side of the border, and that if Albanians attempt to attack the Servian territory, Servia will be obliged to re-occupy, at least for the time being, the indispensable strategic points in the Albanian territory.

MONTENEGRIN FORCES STRENGTHENED.

It is announced in Cettinje that the forces on the frontier have had to be strengthened.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

DIFFERENCES ON SECONDARY MATTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Differences on secondary matters are delaying the signing of the Treaty of peace between Turkey and Bulgaria.

HEDJAZ PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

MR. GHUZNAVI TO ENQUIRE ON SPOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

With a view to enquire into the whole question of the pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz and also to acquire information at first hand regarding the hardships which the Indian pilgrims have to undergo, the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi intends shortly to proceed to Mecca via Jedda to perform the Hadj. He is likely to leave Bombay by one of the ordinary pilgrim steamers by the middle of next month. On his return to Jedda from Mecca, he intends to proceed on board one of the Khedival mail steamers to Suez, thence via, Cairo, Beirout, Jaffa to Jerusalem and Damascus. From Damascus he will travel by the Hedjaz Railway to Medina.

BANK CRISIS IN LAHORE.

STEPS TO ALLAY POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

The directors and managers of the local indigenous banks met yesterday, and resolved in view of the crisis to help one another as far as possible and not to return fixed deposits before them due date, instead of discounting them under pressure from depositors. These decisions were announced at a large public meeting held in the City Gardens, last night, when several speakers urged patience upon the public. Circulars and leaflets are being largely distributed with a view to allay popular excitement.

TIBETAN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

Lonchen Shatra, the Prime Minister of Tibet, arrive in Calcutta, to-day on his way to Simla, to attend the Tibetan Conference. The Prime Minister is accompanied by twelve Tibetan officials. The party will leave Calcutta to-night for Simla.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Sept. 21.

The P. and O. India, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left for Bombay at 11 p.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Moldavia left at midnight with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

CATTLE STABLE REGULATIONS.

TWO HOURS' HEATED DEBATE.

BY-LAWS TO BE RE-NOTIFIED.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall the President, Mr. A. M. Tod being in the chair.

The meeting considered the report of the Committee of the Corporation on the draft by-laws in respect of milch-cattle stables.

The report, which had been signed by eleven members and marked "seen" by six, stated that when the draft by-laws were placed for final approval before the Corporation, Mr. Orr brought to the notice of that body certain notes drawn up by the land manager of the Improvement Trust together with his own remarks on the subject. In these notes it was observed that some of the proposed by-laws were of such a stringent nature that it would not be possible to enforce them unless stable hire was fixed at more than 50 per cent. above the existing rate or the price of milk raised considerably and the following modifications were proposed:—Reducing the margin all round the stable from 50 feet to 15 feet; reducing the width of the space for each animal from 5 feet to 3 feet 6 inches as under existing by-laws, but requiring 10 per cent. additional stable area beyond that required for the number of animals for which the stable is licensed to be provided, with a view to keeping an unoccupied space between sick animals and others.

SPACE FOR THE ANIMALS.

After careful consideration of these suggestions in the light of reports placed before the Committee by the Commissioner, the Committee recommend, with regard to suggestion No. 1 that by-law No. 18 be modified by substituting for the last eight words the words "15 feet from any street or 25 feet from any dwelling house.

The Committee also recommend that the words "within the boundary of the licensed premises" be omitted from clause (b) of by-law No. 6.

As regards the suggestion that the space for each animal should be 3 feet 6 inches instead of 5 feet as proposed in clause (e) of by-law No. 6, the Health Officer points out that a buffalo measuring 3 feet across the hips, 7 feet in length exclusive of horns and 5 feet in height actually occupies 21 square feet and 105 cubic feet. The space allowed in the existing by-law is 3½ feet, i.e., 43½ square feet and 522 cubic feet and that allowed in the proposed by-law is 62 square feet and 744 cubic feet; whereas in England the floor space allowed is 50 square feet and 800 cubic feet although English cows are smaller than buffaloes. The Health Officer, however, states that clause (e) of by-law No. 6 mentioned above may be altered by the substitution of the word "inclusive" for the word "exclusive," without detriment to the animals and with a decrease in the cost if the by-laws are considered very stringent. The Committee approve of this alteration and recommend that the proposed by-law be amended accordingly.

As regards the suggestion that an additional 10 per cent. space should be provided for sick animals, the Commissioner points out that there is no advantage in providing an additional 10 per cent. space for sick animals, that if an animal is sick this space would not be sufficient for isolation and that it would be at all times a temptation to stable owners to keep additional animals in it. The Committee are not therefore inclined to recommend any change in the by-laws in this respect.

TO PREVENT OVERCROWDING.

In his note Mr. Orr points out the necessity for enforcing by-laws. Unless this is done a premium is placed upon dishonesty among stable owners. No doubt, the over-crowding which takes places in licensed stables is a very serious evil and the Commissioner observes that the efforts of the Licensing and Health Departments have been entirely ineffective in preventing it, that magisterial proceedings must inevitably be slow and that even if the punishments inflicted were, to any extent, deterrent, what is required is power to remove promptly all animals found in excess of a license. At present there is no legal power to do this and if there were, the owner of the animals would always assert that he was unable to find any room for the animals elsewhere. The Committee therefore beg to recommend that Government be approached with a request that they should undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act with a view to giving to the Municipality additional power of getting animals found in excess over the licensed number immediately removed and to provide in each ward of the city a municipal shed to which such animals could be removed, with authority to levy rent for the space occupied by them until the owner has made arrangements to provide for them elsewhere.

Dr. Sukhia in his minute, states:—In the interest of general sanitation of the city I approve the draft by-laws without modifications.

The recommendations of the Committee made on the first three paras of this report are in my opinion very objectionable from a medical as well as a veterinary point of view. It is a highly retrogade step in the sanitary administration of the city which will certainly reflect upon the Municipal Corporation and their officers in the near future. I am sorry the Chairman of the Improvement Trust is against the draft by-laws which are essentially necessary for the improvement of the city as they are.

"A GLORIFIED JERRY-BUILDER."

Mr. D. E. Wacha has made the following minute of dissent:—I have carefully read the report of the Committee at whose meetings I was generally present. I had heard all the arguments *pro* and *con*, but I am sorry to say I was not convinced that any case had been made out for altering our previous regulations which had for their sole object that very sanitation about which we have been crying aloud. The alterations now proposed have their origin not in sanitation but in those sordid interests of which the Chairman of the Improvement Trust is the greatest protagonist. Because that functionary finds that our existing rules for milch cattle stables will be prejudicial to the Trust lands so far that he may not be able to lease those suitable for milch cattle stables, he has used his influence to appoint this Committee and get some of the rules modified to achieve the far from sanitary object he has in view, namely how he may sell or lease his lands at *favourable* rates. So far the Chairman simply places himself in the position of an ordinary capitalist, a glorified jerry builder, who wants to make the most of his money. He has entirely subordinated the fundamental obect of the Improvement Trust, which is hardly creditable either to himself or to the Government which, in season and out of season, purports to pose as the sanitarian who has the health of the humanity residing in the city at heart! But just consider for a moment what has been the action of that identical entity in connection with the congested parts of the city which are a fruitful source of insanitation. For fourteen years the Corporation has cried and cried aloud to have those insanitary areas improved. But the Chairman has not even raised his little finger to carry out the Corporation's suggestions! More, he gave a so-called "public" lecture some time ago in his own office whereat just 75 people were present, to improve houses called unfit for human habitation and immediately got his misguided Government to appoint a make-believe Committee to carry out at breathless pace, in five years a most drastic scheme, *utterly impractical*, as pronounced by all experienced builders and architects, *and withal severely confiscatory*! In that matter his sanitary conscience was too sensitive, and his heart bled for the miserable unfortunate humanity who live in one room tenements, bereft of heaven's fresh air and light. But in this matter of the milch cattle stables that sensitive sanitary conscience seems to have been wholly benumbered. More, it has been superseded by an *economic* conscience, worthy of the bazaar Marwadi, to have the milch stables so ordered to be built by the Municipality, as to enable his Trust lands to be sold cheap enough to persons willing to erect insanitary milch cattle stables! His milk of kindness for humanity has evaporated in the case of the poor milch cattle who, he fancies, can be huddled in a shorter space than what is needed! What a contrast! And what a difference in principle! And yet this is the report the Corporation's common sense is invited to accept! Let me hope that the Corporation will not again be hypnotized by this latest sanitary juggler of the hour in our midst—he will be here to-day and gone to-morrow, leaving it to the permanent citizens to curse those economic milch cattle stables on which he has set his heart. Evidently drastic sanitation for the goose is not to be the same for the gander.

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

This report came up for discussion at a meeting held on the 17th April, last, when Mr. Baptista raised a point of order as to whether it was not necessary to renotify the amend by-laws under Section 465 of the Act before they were finally approved by the Corporation. On that and on the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta it was resolved to obtain Counsel's opinion on the question. A case was then submitted to the Advocate-General, Mr. T. J. Strangman, in forwarding whose opinion the Municipal Commissioner stated that the effect of that opinion was that it would have been competent for the Corporation to consider and vote upon the motion of Mr. Orr and the amendment of Dr. Sukhia to approve finally of the by-laws and to submit them for the confirmation of Government without further notification, and that it was now open to the Corporation, when the by-laws were again placed before them, to adopt the above cause.

Mr. Orr moved: "That the report of the Committee be approved and adopted: that the draft by-laws amended as recommended by the Committee, be now finally approved approved and submitted to Government for confirmation; that the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they should undertake legislation for the amendment of the Act, wih a view to giving the Municipality additional power to have animals found in excess of the licensed number immediately removed and to provide in each ward of the city a municipal shed to which such animals could be removed, with authority to the Municipality to levy rent for the space occupied by the animals until the owner made arrangements to provide for them elsewhere; and that the letter from the Commissioner forwarding Counsel's opinion be recorded.

THE DEBATE.

Mr. Orr said that counsel had since stated that it was not necessary to renotify the by-laws and he asked them to adopt the recommendations made by the majority of the committee.

Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia thought that if they accepted the recommendations of the committee in their entirety they would be taking a retrogade step. He thought that if the original recommendations contained in the report which had been sent back were accepted, the Corporation would be doing the proper thing. The present proposition meant that they were taking a retrogade step in the sanitation of the City. He said the 15 feet space would be utilised by two owners, which would mean a 7½ feet space instead of the 50 feet originally contempleted. He observed that it would be better to have good milk for a higher price and prevent infant mortality, than accept the recommendations of the Committee, which would seriously tell upon the health of the city. He asked those who had a sanitary conscience not to accept the proposition and moved as an amendment the following:—That the report of the Committee be recorded; That the by-laws as originally notified be adopted and forwarded to Government for confirmation, subject to the modification that the words "25 feet from any street and 50 feet from a dwelling house" be substituted for the words "50 feet from any street or dwelling house" in by-law 18, and That the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they should undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act with a view to giving to the Municipality additional power of getting animals found in excess over the licensed number immediately removed and to provide in each ward of the City a Municipal shed to which such animals could be removed, with authority to levy rent for the space occupied by them until the owner has made arrangements to provide for them elsewhere.

In order to meet the other side, Dr. Sukhia said he had reduced the 50 feet space to 25 feet, as he also had in view the fact that heavy prices prevailed in the city for the land to be purchased for this purpose.

Dr. A. A. Gaya seconded the amendment.

MR. WACHA'S EARNEST APPEAL.

Dr. D. E. Wacha, who spoke next, said he had attended all the committee meetings and had heard every debate and objection brought forward regarding the original draft by-laws and he was sorry to state that he was unable to agree with the final report made by the Committee. It appeared to him that Mr. Orr had mislaid his position as Chairman of the Improvement Trust and had presented himself to the Corporation—he would use the words of his minute—as a glorified jerry builder instead of the Chairman of the Trust. It was most surprising that a gentleman entrusted by Government to look to the sanitation of the city should have come forward and tried his best to modify the original by-laws, which were very good and of great advantage to both humanity and the cattle. For years they had been talking in the Corporation about the improvement of the milch cattle stables because it had been said for the last thirty years that their milk-supply was bad. No practical steps were taken for a number of years, but in 1911 they took a real practical step and after much deliberation tried to bring about a condition whereby the improvement of stables would take place, and as a corrollary the improvement of their milk supply could also take place. But the Committee were now taking a retrogade step. Under the recommendations of the Committee, in an area where they would have 20 cattle according to the original by-laws, they would have 25 or so, and that was not a desirable thing because the Corporation had previously expressed an opinion that their stables should not be handled in the manner they were. Were they then going to stultify that improvement at the suggestion of Mr. Orr? And why? For no other reason—the question of sanitation did not come in—than because Mr. Orr found that the Improvement Trust land could not be sold, as it could not be built upon under the present circumstances and it was in his interest as a contractor of lands to induce the Municipality to modify the regulations to enable him to sell his lands at a rate remunerative to the Trust. That was monstrous, no officer responsible for the sanitation of the city should have brought these most monstrous proposals and he thought the Municipality would repent if they passed the proposals and did not restore the old regulations as recommended by their Committee in 1911.

The other day in the Poona conference, Mr. Wacha continued, they were told something about the milk supply and it was resolved to take a practical step by having a clean dairy and milk cattle stables in healthy conditions. If according to Mr. Orr, human beings were to have air and light, why not dumb humanity, and particularly that kind of the dumb that were of very great service to human beings? These questions were so closely connected, the infant mortality—the health of the city—the milk supply, the stables and the regulations governing them—that they would see that the regulations were the logical basis of all that and if they tried to keep the committee's recommendation, they would be doing a great injustice not only to themselves but to the city, in fact they would be doing great mischief. He thought this was a most momentous question and he hoped that after listening to the arguments, the members would take breath pause and re-consider the question so that they might go with a pious heart that the dumb cattle were relieved from the clutches of the gasping landlords. It was monstrous, Mr. Wacha reiterated, for an officer, for a civilian, to commend this motion and he appealed to each and every unit of the Corporation not to pass these regulations but to send them back to the same Committee so that the original regulations might be restored. He hoped the common sense of the Corporation would prevail and he, therefore, moved as an amendment that the matter be referred back to the same committee for re-consideration in the light of the debate that had taken place.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded this amendment.

A BREEZE.

Sir Balchandra who followed, that observed that questions of that nature required to be handled with calmness and without the use of fiery language. Both his friends Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Wacha had dealt with it in a way which ought not to find acceptance with the Corporation.

Mr. D. Wacha: I altogether deny this proposition; occasions often arise when strong language must be used. It is well known that Dr. Bhalchandra is a milk and water man (Some members: Order, order).

Dr. Sukhia—Sir, I do not say anything.

Mr. Wacha said his remarks were reasonable and were such as were called for on this occasion.

Sir Balchandra: Mr. President, I reiterate that in my opinion, the language used was very fiery.

Continuing his speech, Sir Bhalchandra said there were people who held strong opinions and they were welcome to those opinions but in a large city like Bombay they must be careful in laying down their by-laws and when Mr. Orr's recommendations were considered in Committee, some were found to be unacceptable and the committee did not accept them. The principle point was the space to be allowed to each animal and that was not reduced.

Dr. Sukhia: That is not correct; the space is reduced.

Sir Bhalchandra said that as he had understood the report, the space for each animal was not to be curtailed. As a matter of fact the space allowed to each animal would be amply sufficient for it. Then Dr. Sukhia had said that the milk supply would be affected by that regulation, but he had not shown how. Mere vituperation or excessive language did not prove that. The healthiness and the sanitation of the stables depended on the way in which they were kept and a strict supervision on them was therefore necessary. If that was done with the proposed by-laws in force, no catastrophe would ever overcome Bombay. If the stables were kept perfectly clean, he was sure they would be a blessing and not a curse to Bombay. He was sorry that his friend Mr. Orr had been harshly dealt with by the previous speakers.

Sir Pherozeshaw: Oh; he does not mind that.

Continuing Sir Bhalchandra said he thought that from a sanitary point of view, Mr. Orr had taken the correct view of the question.

Mr. Wacha: Absolutely wrong; I assert that once again.

Sir Bhalchandra continuing said that after a very careful consideration he had signed the report, which bore the signatures of men like Dr. Dadachanji, and Col. Collie (Mr. Wacha: Hear, hear), in whom he had the fullest confidence and he hoped that the Corporation would not be swayed away by the opinions of men who had not logically proved their case. That was his opinion and he asked them to take it for what it was worth. He thought it would be a great mistake to refer the question back to the Commitee.

THE COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

The Municipal Commissioner spoke next. He said he wished to intervene in the debate for a short time only in order to deal with the question from a point of view from which it had not been dealt with by the previous speakers. Mr. Orr dealt with the subject from an economical point of view, Dr. Sukhia dealt with from a sanitary point of view and Mr. Wacha from a sanitary and a humanitarian point of view, while Sir Bhalchandra had dealt with it in the proper plane of common sense. He had some peculiar knowledge of the milk supply of this city and he was inclined to criticise the stables as something disgraceful to the city and he, therefore, sympathised with the enthusiastic attitude taken up by Dr. Sukhia but he would say that the disgrace existed owing to the inadequate powers given in the hands of the executive. Dr. Sukhia had implored the Corporation and said they were taking a retrogade step but he ventured to differ from Dr. Sukhia. Any one conversant with the existing condition of the stables could not doubt that the newly proposed by-laws represented a vast improvement. Suppose the regulations suggested by Dr. Sukhia were put in his hands for enforcement, how was he to do it? Was he to prosecute all at once the licenso-holders, get them convicted and cancel their licenses? He thought that those regulations were an ideal. He accepted the modified rules as a vast improvement on the existing state of affairs and he considered that they would come up to a standard which would effect a great deal and when that was done they could consider how they should progress further.

ANOTHER LEGAL DIFFICULTY.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta followed the Commissioner. He said the Corporation had referred the question for opinion to counsel and though he did not wish to criticise the opinion as a lawyer, taking it as it was he found that it was not logical. The question of modifications of a substantial character was a question of fact and that was not for a lawyer to decide. The modifications of a substantial character introduced a question of fact and if the modifications were substantial, they would have to renotify them. He thought they had come back from the lawyer just as wise as they had gone to him. The question now for them to consider was whether the alterations were substantial or not. How could they say that the alterations were not substantial when they were reducing the area of the dimensions to that extent? The public had no opportunity to say anything on that. It seemed to him that they were undertaking a serious responsibility by altering the by-laws in the way in which they were never placed before the public. Every one would agree, even Sir Bhalchandra and the Commissioner, that this was a question of a substantial character. When that was the case, he thought the public must have a right of giving their opinion whether the space allowed was sufficient for practically sanitary stables. That was his view on the legal aspect of the question.

THE SANITARY ASPECT.

Turning to the sanitary part of it, Sir Pherozeshaw confessed he was not a sanitarian and said in this question, however, he could not get out of his mind the fact that when the orginal by-laws were made on the suggestions of the health officer, the dimensions were laid down at his suggestions and that the health officer was very strong on that point. He now knew that to some extent the Health Officer had ultimately given way but not until after very great hesitation. The Commissioner told them that it was no good hurrying on and that these by-laws would take them a step onward and to go further they must wait till the future. He was unfortunately not inclined to share that view. From his experience of civic life, he would say that if they adopted that view, it would take them a very long time indeed. For years they had been clamouring about the sanitary condition of the stables and yet what had they done? Far from taking practical measures, they were now the same as they were years ago. It therefore seemed to him that they should carefully consider whether they should not do what was right and proper and he could not get out of his mind that the Health Officer was very strong at one time on the question of dimensions. He knew very well that the strong persuasive power of Mr. Orr had brought about this change of opinion. He had also been listening to the arguments of Mr. Orr on that score which came to this: If they laid down the dimensions as originally proposed, the stables would never pay and they would never get milk at the rates which poor people could afford. It was an economical argument he admitted but it was not a sanitary argument. It implied in fact that the stables were not sanitary though they ought to be. It was a very delicate argument to handle and one would not be satisfied that the Corporation was taking even practically a right step. He confessed that with every desire and a sincere desire to meet Mr. Orr and make the stables profitably sanitary, he could not get rid of the motion that to some extent they were sacrificing the real sanitary need to economic considerations. The Commissioner had very properly pointed out that the condition of their stables was of a disgraceful character. What was its reason? Not because the magistrates would not find or that the Municipal officers were lax in their supervision but he thought it was difficult when they had to administer a big city like Bombay to have a supervision which would prevent the astuteness of the people owing milch cattle stables. He did not speak emphatically on the subject but he did not think he could give his vote in support of the by-laws. On the other hand he took another view regarding the legal aspect of the question. It was on the area of the dimensions that the sanitation of the stables depended and therefore they should not deprive the public of the opportunity of expressing their opinion. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the by-laws should be renotified and the discussion of the subject postponed until then. He said they were not bound on a question of fact by counsel's opinion. The discussion showed that the modifications were of a substantial character and therefore the public was entitled to give their opinion.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded this amendment.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said that if they adopted Sir Pherozeshah's amendment, in his opinion there would be no finality to the matter.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the point for them was who was to decide whether the modifications were substantial or not. He submitted it was for them to decide and if that was so then they must set aside counsel's opinion on that point. They did not invite his opinion on that aspect of the question. On the point of renotification his opinion was clear and it was that they must renotify if modifications are of a substantial character and the question was were they substantial? He could not help thinking that they were and he therefore supported Sir Pherozeshah's amendment.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir thought that every member of the public had a right to say that the modifications were substantial and ask the Corporation for an explanation for passing them without renotification. He was of opinion that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's amendment must be passed.

Mr. R. C. Pabani also believed that the modifications were of a substantial character and must be renotified.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar observed that if by adopting Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's amendment they would err, they would be erring on the same side.

Mr. Manmohandass Ramji thought that the Corporation must first come to a decision on the amendments and the Committee's proposals and then they should notify, lest there should be no finality and they would have to advertise over and over again.

MR. ORR'S REPLY.

As other counsillor wished to speak, Mr. Orr was asked to reply. He agreed that the modifications were such regarding which members of the public might reasonably complain but he thought the Corporation ought to decide first and then renotify.

Sir Pherozeshah: We would be doing this without hearing objections from the public.

Mr. Orr then spoke on the merits. He said that it was due to a misunderstanding that the Improvement Trust had been brought into the controversy. It was owing to suggestions from some of the officers of the Trust that the by-laws were reconsidered from an economic point of view. He submitted that the modifications were just and proper and asked the Corporation to accept them and if they thought it necessary to renotify them after that.

The President then put Sir Pherozeshaw's amendment to the vote first and it was carried without a single dissentient. Mr. Wacha's amendment was then put to the vote as against Sir Pherozshah's amendment, which became a substantive proposition and was lost, only three voting in its favour. Dr. Sukhia then withdrew his amendment and Sir Pherozeshah's amendment was then carried as a substantive proposition.

The meeting was then adjourned.

TAXI DRIVER ROBBED.

BRAHMIN WOMAN'S THIRD CONVICTION.

At the Mazgaon Police Court yesterday Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Sutton charged Javree Bai, a Brahmin woman, with the theft of gold and currency-notes of the total value of Rs. 89-8, the property of one Hormusjee Dorabjee Daruwalla.

On the 19th inst. the complainant, who is a taxi driver drove with four passengers in his car as far as the Hanging Gardens, where he sustained a puncture. Alighting immediately from his car, he threw off his coat, containing a purse with Rs. 89-8, placed it on a bench near by and set to work to repair the puncture.

Whilst engaged in doing so, the accused came up to him and enquired of him as to whether he knew where a certain friend of hers lived. He replied that he did not.

The car being repaired the complainant drove to the Fort, where, requiring to give change on receiving his fare, he discovered that his purse was missing. Suspicion at once fell on the accused and a complaint was made to the police.

On the following day the complainant had occasion to go to Walkeshwar, where he saw the accused and had her arrested and placed in custody. She pleaded guilty and Rs. 45 was recovered from her.

The accused, who had two previous convictions senteneed to was ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

Colonel Burrard, R.E., Surveyor-General, who is now on leave, will probably apply for a short extension. He will return to India in December.

Sir Robert Carlyle, Revenue Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, will relieve Sir Edward Maclagan, early next month when Sir Edward will proceed on a fortnight's holiday. On his returning to Simla and taking over the Revenue Secretaryship to the Government of India, Mr. J. H. Kerr will take a month's leave and then revert to Bengal as Revenue Secretary to the Provincial Government.

It is understood that Justice Sir Richard Harrington, of the Calcutta High Court, will shortly retire from the service and the question of his successor is now under consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam, Law Member, is leaving Simla on the 26th instant on a short visit to Bankipur.

DISABILITIES OF URBAN SOCIETIES.

Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, Honorary Organizer, Co-operative Societies, Gujarat, dwelling on the desirability of exempting district banks from Section 5 (*b*) of Act II of 1912 and of removing the disabilities from which the district urban Co-operative Credit Societies suffer, requested the Government to remove the restriction placed against certain government officers purchasing shares of Co-operative Societies; to exempt them from the limit imposed by § (*b*) of act II of 1912 in regard to the shares which may be given to a person; to guarantee 4 per cent. interest (which Government will never have occasion to fulfil); and to insist on all officers concerned to give practical effect to the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2302 dated the 11th March 1910.

ARMY MANOEUVRES.

NOVEL PLAN ADOPTED.

THE KING TO BE PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Army manoeuvres on an unprecedented scale begin to-day in Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire. A novel plan has been adopted this year whereby a skeleton "White" force, mainly composed of Territorials, is opposed to a "Brown" force of fifty thousand men, composed of four divisions of Infantry and three Cavalry brigades. The object is to test arrangements for handling a really large army in the field and particularly means of transport.

Only two roads are available in the "Browns'" rear for the conveyance of supplies.

Field Marshal Sir John French is in supreme command and he is allowed to move the "White" army at his discretion, for purpose of posing fresh problems to the "Brown" commanders.

The King will be present throughout.

THE LATE JUDGE GAYNOR.

REMARKABLE SPECTACLE AT LYING-IN-STATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A remarkable spectacle was presented yesterday at the lying-in-state of the late Judge Gaynor at Liverpool. In spite of the downpour of rain crowds waited for hours to pass the catafalque. The City Hall was decorated with American and British flags. Five thousand people passed the catafalque every hour, but the stream of visitors was undiminished in the evening. The Hall remained open till five this morning.

PRIVATE INTERESTS AND PUBLIC DUTY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Mr. Lloyd George has sent a letter to "The Times" following up that of the 11th instant, in which he mentions attempts to carry an amendment to a certain street improvement Bill specially favouring the property of Lord Salisbury when Premier, and two other cases of members of a family, unnamed in which, he asserts, private interests clashed with public duty.

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

MAKING FAVOURABLE PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood is making favourable progress.

MELBOURNE CADETS.

BRITISH M. P.'S PRESENT AT REVIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELBOURNE, Sept., 22.

A large party of British members of Parliament who are touring the Empire were present to-day when Lord Denman reviewed eighteen thousand Melbourne cadets. The column was cheered by dense crowds as it marched past and showed excellent results of physical training.

SEQUEL TO KAHROR BEGAR CASE

ENQUIRY INTO POLICE OFFICER'S CONDUCT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Sept. 22.

A commission to enquire into the alleged misconduct of Chaudhri Ghulam Rasool, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Sub-Inspector Mohd Sarwar will sit at the Multan Police office on the 1st proximo. It may be remembered that the police officers concerned were judicially found by the District Magistrate to have got up a false case against some weavers in connection with the now well-known Kahror Begar case and the Magistrate's conclusions were supported by Mr. Fitzgerald, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who held a departmental enquiry on the spot. It is believed that the Inspector-General's conclusions were different and, hence the appointment of a commission.

THE LAND OF THE EAGLE

Angelic Anarchy. | Albania and the Albanians.

Mr. H. W. Nevinson has a very informing and deeply interesting article in the current number of the "Contemporary" on Albania and the Albanians, which is of special interest at the present moment. The article is entitled "The Land of the Eagle," for Shipenia the Eagle's land, is the name which the Albanians give to their own country. Mr. Nevinson is, or was at the time the article was written, in Albania himself, and he finds what he describes as a state of "Angelic Anarchy" and enlarges on the sweetness and urbanity of a people who manage, to live in a state of happiness practically without a government or any sort of social organization such as in understood by Western civilization. We take the following extracts from the article.

From Scutari in the north to the southern port of Avlona, the flag of the black eagle on a scarlet ground now flies, except that on the height of the old Venetian citadel at Scutari itself the flags of five Powers (Russia for the time standing aloof so as not to hurt the feelings of her pet little parasite, Montenegro) the five flags flutter side by side along a crossbar, like washing on a clothes-line. The questions before the new State during its first months of life were; (1) How much further their eagle would fly, northeast from Scutari, and south, southeast, and east from Avlona; and (2) how would those other flags behave themselves?

BELIEF IN BRITISH JUSTICE.

Hitherto, the jurisdiction of the five flags has been limited to a circle of about six miles round Scutari, which is pretty much the same as if the London police were instructed never to pursue a criminal outside the four-mile radius. Within those limits, Admiral Burney, as senior officer among the Admirals, has done what he could, supported by 300 of the West Yorks, who have taken turns with German, Austrian, French, and Italian sailors at sentry-go, and the maintenance of "law and order," remaining imperturbable, ironic, and patronisingly good-natured towards the "natives," as our soldiers always are. The British, from the Admiral downwards, have made themselves very popular. They have strengthened a cheering, if rather pathetic, belief held by all Balkan peoples, and especially by Albanians—a persistent belief in British justice and disinterested Quixoticism. It is due, I suppose, chiefly to traditions of Byron, and (in Greece, Bulgaria, and Montenegro) of Gladstone; but in Albania it has lately been revived by Sir Edward Grey's speech last April in defence of her liberties, and by the devoted example of Miss Edith Durham and one or two other English women and men, who have laboured for the same cause.

But the Admiral's limited task has long been completed. Having arranged his patrols, and organised a mounted gendarmerie of mixed Catholics and Moslems, he did what he could for order, where, in fact, no disorder existed. Having cleared out the Montenegrins who clung to the post and telegraph office in Scutari, and to the custom-house at its port of Medua, he averted the last threat of danger from that degenerating race, distinguished even among the "Liberators" for their greed and cruelty. So nothing remained but to await orders, and try to maintain agreement among the representatives of Powers habituated to rivalry and intrigue. The men, meanwhile, beguiled the weary days with football, putting an ancient roundshot, and racing four-footed things under the burning heat, while off the mouth of the Boyana a dozen warships enlivened the barren sea with the unending flow of chatter that sailors keep up all day and night with flags or flashes.

But when this article appears, I suppose a change will have come. Orders have arrived, and where representatives of five Powers found it difficult enough to agree within a six-mile radius, representatives of six Powers (Russia being now included), together with one thrown in for Albania, are to agree but the government of the whole country. "Whatever happens, preserve us "from an International Commission of the Powers!" sighed one of the Admirals, knowing by experience what a Commission means. Yet there is to be an International Commission, with some sort of a Prince to be stuck at the top in five months, and both Albania, the Prince, and the Commissioners deserve our prayers.

MAHOMEDANS AND CHRISTIANS.

Only last month the enemies of Albanian freedom were denouncing them as "wild caterans," 'barbarians," and "savages." And another trick they have for imposing upon public opinion is to mix the Moslem Albanians up with "Turks," just as the Greeks claim the Greek-Church or Orthodox Albanians of the south as people of their own race. Byron unconsciously fell into the same mistake, when he said that the Albanians "are not all Turks" evidently meaning "Moslems." But it is strange that so young a man, staying in the country for so short a time, should have discerned the truth that "their religion makes little difference in their manner or conduct." All who know the people intimately will agree. To quote Miss Durham:—

"In the face of a common foe, Moslem and Christian Albanians unite. Some nations have a genius for religion. The Albanians, as a race, are singularly devoid of it. Their Mohammedanism and their Christianity sit but lightly upon them."

Writing of the Albanians in his admirable book on Macedonia, Mr. Brailsford said much the same. It is true, he knew only the eastern frontiers from the Dibra valley through Ochrida to Koritza, where he was organising the relief fund we raised after the Turkish massacres of 1903, but he quotes from a manuscript secretly put into his hands by an Albanian patriot:—

"You may see in Albania to-day that men are ranged and ranked and valued not according to their creed, their age, or their birth, but according to the depth of their patriotic feelings. To Albanian patriots, creeds and ranks are senseless and obsolete inventions; in their view the highest nobility and the best religion is to love and write and cultivate their tongue and their nationality.' Nor is this quaint and enthusiastic language exaggerated. (Mr. Brailsford goes on); I have seen an official in the Turkish hierarchy, a Moslem Albanian of good family, publicly embracing a Christian peasant, and the tie between them was simply the prohibited cult of their common language."

MONTENEGRIN BRUTALITY.

Every kind of prohibition and suppression, whether of language, political ideals, or religion, forms the strongest possible bond, and for true comradeship no other army can equal the noble army of martyrs. Far down in central Albania I have lately met wandering men and women who sought new homes, having escaped the forcible baptism which the Orthodox Montenegrins were imposing upon Moslems and Catholics alike along the northern frontiers they had seized. The alternative to summary conversion was flogging, ruin, or even death, and the zealots of Orthodoxy, like other political and religious persecutors all the world over, could plead that their victims were in reality only torturing themselves by refusing compliance with the true faith. If that missionary system is continued in the north, and further developed by Orthodox Serbs and Greeks upon the eastern and southern frontiers, it is certain that religious passion will be kindled among the Catholics of the north and the Moslems elsewhere, and then religious differences may supplant the love of race. That is, perhaps, one of the objects of the Orthodox "Liberators," for it would suit them very well. But up to the present, Byron's observation of a century ago holds true: Mohammedanism in Albania makes little difference in manner or conduct.

LITTLE RELIGIOUS FANATICISM.

Unless it is enflamed by the Slav and Greek persecution of their fellow-countrymen across the new frontiers, there is little to fear from religious fanaticism among Albanians. And the partisans of Slavs and Greeks will be wise if they say no more about the "barbarism" and "savagery" of Albanians compared with the sweetness and urbanity of those to whose mercies they would entrust them. There are some things that come home to roost. I have no wish to rake up atrocities, but I believe that of all the hideous deeds perpetrated in the Balkans since last October, none has surpassed in horror the filthy crimes committed by Montenegrins upon the Albanians, whom they had promised to "deliver," in the districts of Gusinje, Plava, and Vuthai, along the northern frontier, and in the Albanian parts of the Kossovo vilayet. The full tale of those abominations will never be counted, but enough is known, and, indeed, the Montenegrins make no secret of their prowess as mutilating butchers.

SERVIAN AND GREEK ATROCITIES.

As to Serbs and Greeks, I will here give only three instances of their superior civilisation. At Kroja, Skanderbeg's old citadel in central Albania, the Serbs, in vengeance for the murder of one of their number by a highwayman, collected fifty men and three women at random from the roads and hanged them. At Pekin, a small place on the track between Durazzo and Elbasan, owing to opposition from a single outpost, they similarly collected between fifty and a hundred men from the villages (the exact number was never known) shut them in a long trench, which I saw. After the Greeks entered Janina, they invited chief men from the large Albanian district of Chamaria, which lies along the coast opposite Corfu almost down to Preveza, to come to the city for a conference. Seventy-two set out. I have seen a list of their names and villages. They never arrived. They were seen no more. On the road they were murdered in cold blood by Greeks in uniforms, chiefly Cretan volunteers.

So let us hear no more from Greek and Slav partisans, who, without the smallest personal knowledge of the country, denounce Albanians as "caterans," "savages," and "barbarians." In the north the blood-stained hands of Montenegro are clutching two of the five Catholic tribes of Albanian mountaineers or Maltsori. They are clutching the border tribes of Hoti and Gruda, who have now taken up arms rather than submit to their hereditary foes. In the centre the Serbs are reported still to keep their outposts along the course of the Drin, and far into the Mirdite country. In the south, the Greeks still hold the rich Albanian town and plain of Koritza with a strong garrison, and have outposts extended through the ancient ruined city of Muscopol as far as the huge square rock above the Tomoritza valley, at the foot of the great mountain Tomor, only one day's ride from Berat. So it was when I was there in July, and no change has been reported since, though Koritza and all this region has been assigned to Albania by the decision of the Powers.

"LAND-GRABBING LIBERATORS."

In the neighbourhood of the frontiers, therefore, where the grip of the land-grabbing "Liberators" fell, I found murder, misery, persecution, and secret murmurs of revolt. The devastation is probably worst around Scutari and among the Maltsori mountaineers. Many fresh villages have there been laid waste by Montenegrins and Serbs during the war, and, besides, the Catholic Maltsori tribes had not recovered from the destruction wrought by the Turkish army after the attempted rebellion of 1911. The hunger and poverty in many parts of the north are now most pitiable. But away from the disputed frontiers, beyond the "civilising influences" of Slav or Greek, the country has lately enjoyed a tranquillity and contentment unknown for centuries. It seems a paradox to call Albania an oasis of peace in the bloody desert of the Balkans, but, like other paradoxes, it is true. Throughout the length and breadth of the land we found perfect tranquillity—expectation, uncertainty of the future, but tranquillity.

On this point there was no variation in the accounts that reached us from every side. Scutari, unhappily, remained cut off for the time from the rest of the country by the presence of the international representatives. But in the other townships, such as Alessio, Kroja, Tirana, Elbassan, Durazzo, Bera, and Fieri, some man of repute, in whom people felt confidence, had gathered round him other proved and trustworthy persons to form a kind of "local government." At one place the leader was a Franciscan priest; at another a Catholic tribal chief who, having lost house, flocks, wealth, and all to the Serbs, maintained is natural dignity in a barn; at another a Moslem Pasha, a devout and merciful Bektashi; at another an old Moslem sage, who had long been judge of the district. Up to now, the Turkish system of law has been roughly followed, because there is no other, except the ancestral customs acknowledged in the northern mountains. But punishments to match the crime are sometimes invented, and at Elbasan I saw two fig stealers march round the bazaar with the figs hung in strings round their necks—a better deterrent than the subsequent beating.

OBJECT LESSON FOR ANARCHISTS.

If philosophic Anarchists wanted an object-lesson in their doctrine, they should hasten to Albania now. The people are living in a state of almost angelic anarchy—a state towards which we may hope all mankind will gradually converge as we become less and less lower than the angels. There is no centralised government to impose its domination, unless one may call the council at Avlona centralised, though it certainly exercises no domination. Beyond a few local gendarmes, there are no officials to justify their salaries by perpetual interference and hard-set regulations. Each district or community is freely managed by well-known people of approved character, in whom the rest have confidence. At one place a notorious scoundrel was assassinated for assaults on women, and by the custom of blood-feud his next-of-kin shot the assassin. If that is to be called a serious crime—and I do not deny that the assassin did not deserve his fate—it was the only serious crime we heard of during our long journey.

No one would claim that the Albanians are more like angels than other people; but if they can live thus at peace among themselves without the paraphernalia of ordinary governments, it does at least disprove the common charge of bloodthirstiness and savagery. Like most other people, the Albanians only want to be allowed to sow and reap in peace; to tend their sheep and cattle safely; to manufacture the clothes and implements and pretty things of daily use, and sell them for a price; to make love, feed children, and be buried with decency. Of course, like all manly people, they will do their best to overthrow or kill the oppressor, when oppression becomes intolerable. But in battle, murder, and sudden death they seem to take no greater delight than the rest of us. If they have any special delight, it appears to be in trade, and in the acquisition of knowledge. In Egypt, in Roumania, in the Albanian colonies in Italy and near Athens, or in the Greek islands—wherever they have escaped from the trammels of Turkish apathy and misrule—they prosper exceedingly as merchants, artisans, and in the professions. It is well known that, even in Turkey itself, whenever the casual visitor used to praise the Turk for being "such a gentleman," "such a splendid and honest fellow," it was almost always an Albanian that he praised.

TROOPING SEASON.

INCOMING RELIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The following is the provisional programme of the movements of the Royal Indian Marine Steamers during 1913-1914, including certain movement to be provided for in the reliefs for 1914-1915:—

The Northbrook leaves Rangoon on the 2nd September, 1913, with No. 61 Company, R. G. A.; arrives at Aden on the 15th; leaves Aden on the 16th, with No. 77 Company, R. G. A., arrives in Bombay on the 21st; leaves Bombay on the 24th, with No. 65 Company R. G. A., arrives Rangoon 1st October; leaves Rangoon, 2nd, arrives Port Blair, on 4th October, leaves Port Blair on 30th December; arrives in Rangoon on 1st January, 1914, leaves Rangoon on the 6th; arrives in Bombay 14th, leaves Bombay on 5th March, with drafts from the Plassy for Southern and Bangalore Brigades and Burma Division and arrives in Madras, on 10th, leaves Madras on the 13th, arrives in Rangoon on the 17th, leaves Rangoon on the 19th, and arrives in Port Blair on 21st March.

The Hardinge leaves Bombay on the 28th September, 1913, with the 109th Infantry and arrives, in Aden on the 7th October, leaves Aden on 10th with 5 companies of the 18th Infantry, arrives in Karachi on the 15th, leaves Karachi on the 10th November, with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and party, and arrives in Bombay on the 20th, leaves Bombay on the 25th and arrives in Mauritius on the 4th December, leaves Mauritius on the 7th with the 2nd Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment, arrives in Bombay on the 16th, leaves Bombay on the 21st with the 79th Carnatic Infantry for Rangoon, and detachment for Port Blair arrives Port Blair 27th, leaves Port Blair on the 28th with a detachment of the 66th Punjabis and arrives in Rangoon on the 30th; leaves Rangoon on the 5th January, 1914, with the 2nd Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment, arrives in Chittagong on the 8th, leaves Chittagong on the 9th with the families of the 2nd Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment, arrives in Calcutta on the 10th, leaves for Bombay on the 11th; arrives in Bombay on the 18th January, leaves Bombay on the 28th February with the 12th Pioneers and No. 19 Company of the 3rd Sappers and Miners and arrives in Karachi on the 2nd March, leaves Karachi on the 5th with No. 7 Mountain Battery, R.G.A.,; arrives in Suez on the 15th, leaves Suez on the 16th with No. 3 Mountain Battery, R.G.A.; arrives in Karachi on the 26th, leaves Karachi on the 28th with the 3rd Sappers and Miners; arrives in Bombay on the 30th March, leaves Bombay on the 8th April with a Battalion of the Indian Infantry; arrives in Colombo on the 11th, leaves Bombay on the 17th, leaves Bombay on the 28th with the 127th Baluchi Light Infantry, arrives in Karachi on the 30th April, leaves Karachi on the 4th May; with a Battalion of the Indian Infantry for Tientsin, arrives in Singapore on the 14th, leaves Singapore on the 14th, arrives in Hongkong on the 19th, leaves Hongkong on the 20th, arrives in Chingwangtao on the 26th, leaves Chingwangtao on the 28th May with the 124th Baluchistan Infantry for Karachi; arrives in Hongkong on the 4th June, leaves Hongkong on the 5th, arrives in Karachi on the 20th; leaves Karachi on the 22nd, and arrives in Bombay on 24th June.

The Dufferin leaves Bombay on the 4th December, 1913, with drafts, ex-Rewa, for Southern and Bangalore Brigades and Burma Division, arrives Madras on the 9th, leaves Madras on the 12th, arrives in Rangoon on the 16th, leaves Rangoon on the 20th, with the 92nd Punjabis, arrives in Chittagong on the 23rd, leaves Chittagong on the 24th, with the families of the 92nd Punjabis, arrives in Calcutta on the 25th, leaves Calcutta on the 29th December with the 4th Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, arrives in Singapore on the 5th April, ary 1913, leaves Rangoon on the 3rd; arrives in Port Blair on the 5th January, leaves Port Blair on the 22nd March, arrives in Calcutta on the 25th, leaves Calcutta on the 30th March with the 5th Light Infantry, arrives on Singapore on the 5th April, leaves Singapore on the 8th April, with the 3rd Brahmans arrives Calcutta, 14th, leaves Calcutta on the 18th April with the 40th Pathans, arrives in Hongkong on the 28th, leaves Hongkong on the 2nd May, with the 126th Baluchistan Infantry, for Karachi, and 4 H. K. S. Battalion, R.G.A., for Colombo, arrives in Karachi on the 18th, leaves Karachi on the 20th, arrives in Bombay on the 22nd, leaves Bombay on the 30th, with the 74th Punjabis for Hongkong, arrives in Colombo on the 2nd June, leaves Colombo with 2 H. K. S. Battalion R.G.A., for Hongkong, arrives in Singapore on the 7th, leaves Singapore on the 8th, with 3 H. K. S. Battalion, R.G.A., for Hongkong, arrives in Hongkong 13th, leaves Hongkong on the 16th, with the 8th Rajputs for Bombay and 5 H. K. S. Battalion, R.G.A., for Singapore, arrives in Singapore on the 21st, leaves Singapore 21st, arrives in Bombay 30th June.

The Mayo leaves Rangoon on March 19th, 1914 with a detachment of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and arrives in Port Blair.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE AND APPENDICES.

PROCEEDINGS EXAMINED.

I.

Now that the full proceedings of the Royal Commission on Currency which sat for its first term at Whitehall, in London, from the 27th May to 6th August last are published, we propose from time to time to refer to the salient parts not only of the evidence recorded but also to the many important papers and statistics of the greatest value which are embodied in the first two volumes of appendices. In all twenty-seven sittings have been held, during which twenty-two witnesses were examined, the number of questions asked having aggregated 9019. The work gone through was indeed, solid and speaks volumes for the assiduity and patience of the Commission. The twenty-two witnesses may be classified as under:—

4 representing the India Office.

12 non-official Anglo Indian bankers and merchants.

1 non-official English banker.

2 Anglo-Indians representing the Indian Government.

1 retired Anglo-Indian official.

1 Indian official.

1 Indian non-official.

Of the twelve Anglo-Indian non-officials three were bankers and nine merchants, of whom three were representatives of Bengal, three of Bombay and Sind, two of the United Provinces and two of Madras. The English non-official was the Governor of the Bank of England. The Indian official was Mr. Bhupendranath Mitra, C.I.E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department. The non-official Indian was Mr. M. A. Sundra Iyer, Secretary to the Economic Association, Madras, nominated by the Madras Government.

INDIA OFFICE AT THE BAR.

It may be observed at the outset that it is our intention to give in brief the salient points of evidence from the different witnesses which, in our opinion, has an important bearing on the reference entrusted to the Commission. We shall refrain from making any categorical or other inferences, believing that it would be premature to do so. Our own opinion, may be pronounced when the remaining evidence has been recorded. Wedded to no particular dogmas or heresies, and representing none but the interests of the general tax-payer, we shall be free to base our criticism at the proper time, aided by the light of the final report of the Commission itself. There is no doubt that already a vast amount of evidence has been taken which is of a conflicting character. Indeed it cannot be otherwise, having regard to the various interests which the several witnesses ostensibly represent. In reality, the India Office, as represented by the Secretary of State, and the Government of India, are at the bar of the Currency tribunal. The evidence of the witnesses they put forward during the second term, will be in the nature of the defence of the existing system. These witnesses will submit, as some have already submitted, how far the allegations hurled against the existing practice as to cash balances, sales of Council Bills, gold standard and paper currency reserves and other cognate matters of the greatest financial technicality and complexity, are founded on facts and how far on an incorrect apprehension of the real financial position of the Government—a position naturally liable to be misunderstood because of the secretive character of the Government, partially dictated by expediency and partially by reasons of State, whether right or wrong. The non-official evidence will, at the same time, clarify many nebulous notions, better explain the mechanism of exchange, money and kindred topics, throw light on erroneous conceptions which may be still entertained by the Government, and offer suggestions which while benefitting the general, not any particular, interests of the public, will benefit the State also. On the one hand we shall find that the State has reasons of its own to shape its financial currency policy from time to time, according to its many exigencies, and to maintain the interests of the general tax-payer, whose monies alone are at stake; on the other we shall notice how specific interests will contend, sometimes with great emphasis, to achieve specific objects only which, perchance, might be wholly detrimental or prejudicial to the interests of the general public.

A MINE OF INFORMATION.

So far as to evidence already recorded and to be recorded. As to the appendices our experience informs us that to earnest students of any particular burning problem under investigation by a dispassionate and disinterested tribunal, they are invariably a mine of information. Buried in their pages there are to be found offence than not papers, despatches, and statistics of the highest value. These, when carefully digested, are of great assistance towards founding fair criticism on the evidence of many a witness. They, in fact, from a kind of historical foreground which being understood enables one to weigh evidence better and detect many a fallacy. For instance, in these two volumes of appendices, containing 633 pages of solid matter, there is ample quarry. We can dig into the mine and bring to the surface many a gem and many a long-buried treasure. To refer to naught else, the first fifty pages of the first volume are in themselves exceedingly readable. They throw back the shroud of years in reference to the controtroversy touching cash balances, raised by various Chambers from 1874 down to the most recent times, when that Goliath of cash balance interests for the trade, no other than Mr. Montagu Webb, opened his campaign. The reader will be surprised to find what a complete answer the Government has made from time to time, and how far many an erroneous or exaggerated stasement has been successfully combated. The reader will learn for himself from the many elaborate and well-reasoned papers and despatches on this one subject alone, that the different Chambers and their apologists are far from infallible, and that oftener than not their strongest case, when judegd in the light of evidence adduced by the Government, collapses like a house of cards. All plausibilities, sophisms and fallacies are seen in their true perceptive, and the unbiassed student of Indian finance is bound to admit the justice and relevancy of many a statement of defence put forward by the Indian Government, some salient samples of which we shall by and by reproduce as we proceed with our own study of the ponderous blue books.

SIND TRIBAL VENDETTA

SARDAR'S MURDERER TO BE HANGED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 20.

Yesterday, Mr. Murphy, District Judge of Sukkur, delivered judgment in a case of murder, in which nine Mahomedans of the Tart tribe were charged with having killed their Sardar while asleep, for his having given evidence against them in a budmash case.

The Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found one of the accused guilty of murder, and sentenced him to undergo the extreme penalty of the law, and, disagreeing with the assessors, found the remaining eight guilty of abetment of the murder, and sentenced them all to transportation for life.

R. F. A. CONCENTRATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

With a view to concentrating the Royal Field Artillery Brigade, at present divided between Rawalpindi (2 batteries) and Campbellpore, at the former station, the Government of India have decided that on the arrival of the "M" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, from England during the ensuing relief season and pending its transfer to the new barracks at Risalpur, it shall be temporarily located in the Royal Field Artillery barracks, Campbellpore, thereby rendering accommodation available in Rawalpindi for the detached battery of the above brigade which should be moved there under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

UNIVERSITY AND POLITICS.

CALCUTTA VICE-CHANCELLOR GOES TO SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University had a long interview with the Governor of Bengal on Thursday at the Government House. Last night Justice Mukerjee left for Simla for an interview with the Viceroy in connection with the recent orders of the Government of India regarding the appointment of certain lecturers in the University.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The Hon. Mr. Chaubal, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, intends to introduce a Bill to further amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, chiefly with regard to section 4 (r) and others sections at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Council at Delhi. The draft bill is practically ready.

NAINI TAL-BOMBAY REGATTA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

The third and last of a series of races between the Naini Tal Yacht Club and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club was sailed at Naini Tal yesterday. The Yachts finished as follows:—Scout, Kestrel, Una, Alcantra, Perenetta and Stella. Naini Tal were first, second and fourth, giving altogether a margin of fourteen points to the good to count towards the return series at Bombay. The Visitors' Cup for the race to be sailed for by members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club was won by Mr. Colaba in Petropelia.

TAMPING OUT CONSUMPTION.

VICEROY OPENS NEW HOSPITAL AT DHARAMPORE.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Hardinge Hospital at Dharampore last evening. The Maharaja of Patiala and staff received the Viceroy, and among those present were Surgeon-General, Crofts and Colonel Bamber.

The Maharaja presented the following addres:—

Your Excellency,—On the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of this hospital by Your Excellency in October 1911, I explained that its primary objects would be to treat advanced cases of consemption, and thus serve as an adjunct of the King Edward Sanatorium. I explained at the same time that as I had long realized the necessity of building a hospital for my subjects in the villages surrounding Dharampore and that as it was pointed out to me by Medical experts that with proper precaution advanced cases of consumption could be treated in a General Hospital, without any risk of infection to non-consumptive patients, I decided to make the institution adaptable for both purposes. The hospital, as your Excellency will presently see, is provided with bacteriological and analysis rooms and is well equipped from the standpoint of a Consumption hospital.

The wards which are airy and well lighted, can accommodate twelve inpatients. Should necessity arise to increase the accomodation this can be easily done by building cottages on the land to the west which also belongs to the hospital. The staff of the hospital consits of a medical officer of the Assistant Surgeon grade, who has received special training in the Kasauli Research Institute for a period of six months, a Laboratory Assistant, compounders, dais and the menial staff. The hospital will be under the supervision of the medical adviser of my State.

The cost of the hospital buildings has been about Rs. 90,000 and of the equipment about Rs. 70,000. I have further agreed to contribute Rs. 15,000 towards the scheme for a good water supply both for this hospital and the King Edward Santorium.

In conclusion, I must express deep indebtedness to Your Excellency for your keen sympathy with this hospital, the first of its kind in India.

It was very kind of Your Excellency to permit me to call it after the name of your illustratious grandfather, who was one of the truest friends the Patiala State ever has had. On the 3rd October 1911 Your Excellency was pleased to break your journey here on your way up from Delhi to Simla to lay the foundation stone of this hospital, and to-day you have very kindly travelled down to open it. I earnestly wish and pray that this institution may, with the blessings of God, effectually serve its object, and be the means of saving many lives, and relieving physical sufferings due to the disease in all aspects. May I now request your Excellency to unlock the main door and declare the hospital open?

His Excellency and party halted at the rest-house last night and proceeded to Sanawar and Kasauli this morning and are due at Simla this evening.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO SANAWAR AND KASAULI.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The Viceroy visited the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar and Kasauli, yesterday. His Excellency and party left camp at Dharmpur at 9-30 a.m., and rode to the Asylum. He was received by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, Principal of the school. A guard of honour made up from the Boys' Corps was drawn up. Their appearance was smart and soldierlike.

His Excellency, conducted by the Principal, made a thorough and extensive inspection of the institution, which contains some 500 boys and girls, the sons and daughters of British soldiers. At the same time he inspected the Normal School for training domiciled European teachers. This school has been located in the asylum for the last five years and has been a successful experiment.

Lord Hardinge continued his journey to Kasauli, where he arrived at 1 p.m. and was met by Major-Gen. Brunker and Mr. Clarke, I.C.S. Luncheon was partaken of at Gen. Brunker's house and the following were invited to meet His Excellency:—Mrs. Brunker, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Col. Fooks, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Major Harkey and Mr. Herbert.

After Juncheon at 2 p.m. His Excellency visited the Central Research Institute, where Major Harvey demonstrated the manufacture of vaccines, and Major McCarrison, the interesting and important investigations he had made into the cause and cure of Goitre. At the Station Hospital Col. Holt presented the staff to the Viceroy who, then proceeded to the Pasteur Institue and was conducted over it by Captain Acton. Mr. Clarke motored His Excellency and Staff from Kasauli to Dharampur, from where the special train left at 4-30 and arrived at Simla at 7-30.

The weather was perfect and added much to the enjoyment of the visit.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

THE LABOURER'S HOME.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING AND SANITATION.

Mr. Krishnalal Narsilal Desai, M.A., LL.B., (Ahmedabad), in a paper read at the Poona Co-operative Conference on Co-operative Housing Associations said:—

The system of Co-operative Housing Associations with which we are concerned forms part of co-operative distribution otherwise known as consumer's co-operation. Even Europe with its highly developed systems of co-operation can by the beginning of the year 1911 only boast of 1810 Housing Associations. In fact even in the United Kingdom with its highly developed system of co-operation, the movement has not made much strides in the region of distributive or consumers' co-operation and it may be safely said that the movement has till now failed to relieve the distress of the lower classes consequent upon bad housing.

Coming now to India, the condition of the dwelling places of the poor is too well-known to need any mention. Partly due to the migration of the rural population to towns, consequent upon the growth of the factory system and the vagaries of the Indian Monsoon, but mostly due to the social as well as general unhygienic habits of the Indian people, overcrowding is almost daily increasing in our large towns. Indian labourers are generally speaking considered inefficient as compared with their western brethern and this inefficiency is often put down to early marriages. But these writers forget that Home conditions are also of paramount importance in building up the bodies of the young. Bad housing generally embraces darkness, bad air, damp, dirt and dilapidation, all defective conditions of the structures. Over and above these there are other insanitary conditions, viz., defects in the water-supply, drainage, excrement and house refuse removal, etc., defects obtaining in all Indian towns. Born and bred in dwelling places abounding in almost all of the effects above mentioned, it is no wonder that the Indian labourer is considered inefficient. If we therefore want to remove the existing inefficiency, our attention must be drawn to the condition of the labourer's home. The qualitative improvement of the labourer' home is a pressing problem of industrial India.

In India at the present moment there are about three societies resembling the type of Housing Associations. Two of these are in the Madras Presidency one at Mambalam, Chingleput District, as can be seen from its rules is not even a pure co-operative distributive society of which Co-operative Housing only forms a group. It is both a productive and a distributive society, since it has for its objects not only (1) Buying and owning land or (2) Selling sites with or without building, but also (3) Setting up Mills thereon and doing such other things as may be necessary to promote industrial pursuits on co-operative lines.

A MODEL FROM COIMBATORE.

Another Housing Association was only recently started at Coimbatore. Unlike the previously mentioned society, this is a pure Housing Society and may be safely taken as a model for other such societies. Its main objects are (1) To build or own houses; (2) To enable members to build, rebuild, repair or overhaul their houses; (3) To co-operate with the Municipal Councils in schemes of extension or reclamation; (4) To generally further every kind of undertaking connected with the housing question in the Municipality of Coimbatore. The idea of co-operating with the municipal body is certainly a happy one and may be followed by its sister associations. But I think it would greatly facilitate the success of these Associations if to these objects a new one were added, viz.,—To impart, and devise means to impart, among the labouring classes the requisite knowledge of the elementary principles of sanitation. A few simple rules of sanitation may be drawn up in consultation with medical authorities and the members of these Housing Associations must be enjoyed to observe them.

A third society has also been started in Madura, Southern India. But these societies being of recent growth cannot yet supply us with sufficient data to allow us to indulge in generalisations about their success or failure

BOMBAY CHAWLS.

Coming to our own presidency I think Bombay and Ahmedabad are the only two places where beginnings could be made. In the former town the City Improvement Trust has I think tried the experiment of building model chawls for the poor. If some of the energetic and philanthropic mill-owners of Bombay or Ahmedabad combine to form Housing Associations for their workmen and support them with their names and purses, at least in the beginning, I am sure they will be conferring a never-to-be-forgotten boon on the labouring classes. As far as Ahmedabad is concerned I am afraid there are certain difficulties consequent upon (1) a generally prevalent high rate of interest (2) low rents and (3) an absence of thrifty habits. It will be conceded that (firstly) when people get good interest in safe concerns of established repute they are not likely to advance money to new societies which cannot afford to yield a high rate of interest and (secondly) any rents calculated on the basis of cost and interest on capital are likely to be higher than the rents at present paid by the labouring class at present paid by the labouring classes specially in Ahmedabad. It is for this reason that the co-operation of the philanthropic Shethias will be necessary to make a beginning. It is of no avail to sit with folded hands because of the difficulties. When once the work is taken up difficulties are sure to suggest their own remedies.

CO-OPERATION AND VILLAGE SANITATION.

The Hon. Rodda, in the course of his paper on "Co-operation and Village Sanitation," said:

How far Co-operative Societies as at present existing can help village sanitation is the point I wish to touch upon. I think the organization of societies as at present formed is such as to afford every facility to introduce village sanitation through these bodies. It is needless to say that societies are formed of persons of every creed and caste residing in a village, and as they have paved the way for good understanding and unity among the villagers, village sanitation if entrusted to them by persuasion and encouragement on the part of the District officers is sure to take deep root and as a result will save thousands of lives that are being swept away annually by recurring epidemics, such as plague, cholera small-pox, etc. There is no gainsaying the fact that these epidemics appear in a more virulent type and last longer especially in areas where hygienic principles are totally neglected by the people. I know that many of the villages at least in this part of the country are promiscuous by the absence of arrangements to keep the villages clean and much of the refuse one finds heaped close to human habitations and allowed to rot and give rise to many diseases which past the population from time to time. The prevailing illiteracy among old folk, the peculiar situation of the villages, the overcrowding of houses in a narrow compass of village sites, nothwithstanding the growing demand for suitable sites due to the increase in population, the absence of open spaces between houses and gutters and the insufficiency of light and air arrangement in houses and indifference of the people towards hygienic principles and want of good potable water are so many causes which give rise to disease and the consequent unhappiness among the rural population.

UPHILL WORK.

Past experience shows that any amount of trouble on the part of government to bring home the principles of sanitation among villagers has not produced as satisfactory results as could be expected. It is uphill work in a conservative country like India, to introduce any sort of reform or to put into the minds of the people a new idea, however good it might be. Thanks to the praiseworthy exertions of the popular Collector of Dharwar, Mr. Macohochie, who ever since he set his foot in the district has been giving anxious consideration to this important subject there has been organized a district Sanitary Association through the medium of which important information pertinent to the subject is being disseminated among the population by means of pamphlets and lectures. This sort of effort will no doubt achieve important results but much more can be done in the matter if the sympathy of the members of the several co-operative societies be enlisted in the matter. The people would readily respond to the appeals of such members since they are all actuated by a common interest and feeling of brotherhood. The advice given on the subject would thrive if properly handled by the societies since it involves no additional expenditure to any appreciable extent at the outset and loss of time on the part of the members. As at present formed, the managing committees of the societies meet often to consider their business, concerning the grant of loans, admission of members, and such other cognate matters, and they can at the same time take the opportunity of devoting their energies to this subject for a few minutes and discussing it among themselves and devising means to achieve practical reforms. Each member of the managing committee can be assigned a ward made up of a certain number of houses with instructions to advise the people on hygienic principles at his leisure and see that they are being attended to and acted upon with due promptness. Repeated stubbornness and disobedience may be punished by a gentle rebuke administered cautiously by those who can command some respect in the society. This sort of procedure will, I am pretty confident, work out to a beneficial end. The details as to how the scheme could best to worked out can be drawn up hereafter in case it is resolved to introduce village sanitation through the agency of co-operative societies, which I am sure is the best under the circumstances for achieving results which no amount of time, money, and energy on the part of government would secure. The several members of the co-operative societies are members of the district sanitary association and as such receive all important publications on sanitation. The knowledge which is acquired by them by the reading of these publications will help them to give the benefit to the more ignorant of their rural population.

Mr. R. G. Naik dealt with the same subject on similar lines in a paper of considerable length.

MISS D'ALROY.

Photo by Centrals News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Who is now taking one of the principal parts in "Love and Laughter" at the Lyric Theatre.

DEFECTS IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Mr. R. M. Sane, in the course of his paper on "Defects in Co-operative Societies and How to Remedy them," classified the defects into (1) those of organisation and (2) those incidental to internal management. Under defects of organization might be cited: (1) Combination of heterogenous elements; (2) Infliction of unlimited liability in Societies for rural tracts; (3) Complicated code of by-laws; (4) Imposition of transactions somewhat dissimilar to local practice; (5) Unlimited latitude for membership without any ratio between capital and number of members; (6) Formation of societies under mistaken ideas.

He said that it would be to greater advantage to form limited liability societies composed of well-to-do people and one or more unlimited liability societies in the same villages: (1) To promote truer co-operation, (2) to bring out the hidden wealth of the locality to be applicable to local needs, (3) to establish a relative measure of confidence, and (4) to remove the bugbear of the unlimited liability which has hitherto served to shut out the really serviceable element in business.

With reference to the other class of defects viz., those incidental to the internal management of societies, Mr. Sane said that he would prefer a frequent change in the constitution of the Managing Committee more for the sake of safety than for anything else. He also advocated the need of a competent staff.

Mr. Sane noticed as follows other questions of internal management:—

The society should have a free latitude to decide the interest rate on loans and deposits provided there is a reasonable ratio between the one and the other.

The society may have the option of enhancing the limit prescribed in the by-laws for the maximum of a loan relatively with the enhanced capital which the general body can raise and the number of the members in the society. If necessary a proviso may be added that no maximum be raised beyond four times the amount arrived at by dividing the maximum capital by the number of members and that no maximum shall be altered except once a year. Under present arrangements a society is pinned down to rates of interest proposed in the by-laws which are not alterable except by the tedious process of amendment laid down in the by-laws in deference to the rules under the Act. Similarly the increased credit of a society evidenced by the extent of its capital must judiciously be employed in the interest of members and should not be subject to a tardy process of revision of by-laws. I believe that the proviso suggested by me will sufficiently curtail abuse and as every change must be reported to the Registrar, he can take objection to any maximum proposed if it does not fulfil the conditions here suggested.

Mr. S. J. Deshmukh, Honorary Organizer, Co-operative Societies, Bijapur District, also pointed out similar defects in the working of co-operative societies.

RURAL CO-OPERATION IN THE DECCAN.

Mr. G. K. Chitale, in the course of his paper on the growth of rural co-operation in the Deccan and its future goal, said that the Raiffeisen type of co-operative credit was suitable to village societies and made the following suggestions:—

1. To discourage uneconomic holders and try to raise the number of economic holdings by helping them in several ways.
2. To ascertain the exact value of holdings of members of co-operative societies and the amount of debts with which they are burdened.
3. To dig up wells on a systematic and regular basis, so as to convert as many uneconomic holdings into economic ones as may be found possible.
4. To devise the necessary means for carefully ascertaining and redeeming past debts of members of co-operative societies.
5. To try to consolidate the work of co-operative societies and make them business-like concerns, before starting new ones and by weeding out such of them as are showing no signs of vitality or healthy growth.
6. To consider various phases of village economy and encourage necessary co-operation by the starting of such institutions as may be found suitable and necessary by expert advisers.
7. To take early steps to replenish the depleted agricultural stock in such localities at least wherein it is found to be very deficient.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN VAIDYA.

Vaidyaraj Vithal Nilcant Purandare the well-known Kabiraj resident of Agashi near Bassein died on Thursday last at the ripe age of seventy-four. At the age of twenty he started in practice as a physician and gradually attained such proficiency and reputation that at the time of his death he was recognised as a most well read efficient and competent Vaidya. He was equally proficient as an astrologer. Owing to his sociable nature and generous attitude towards the poor he was very popular and consequently his death is greatly deplored. He leaves behind him seven sons, two daughters, an aged wife and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn his loss.

LORD ROBERTS' VISIT TO ABERDEEN.

Phot. by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

A group photograph taken at the residence of Lord Provost Maitland?

Back Row—Major Lewin (son-in-law of Earl Roberts), Miss Maitland, Lord Robert Maitland and Earl Roberts. Front Row—Master R. Maitland, Miss Anne Maitland and Mrs. Maitland.

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HIGHER NATIONALITY.

Lord Haldane's Address to American Bar.

STUDY IN LAW AND ETHICS.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Bar Association was opened at Montreal on September 1, the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, delivering his Presidential address at the morning session.

Lord Haldane was present as the guest of honour, and other distinguished persons who attended the meeting included Mr. Robert L. Borden, the Canadian Premier, Lord Strathcona, ex-President Taft, Mr. James B. McReynolds, Attorney-General of the United States, Chief Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court; Maitre Labori, leader of the French Bar and defender of Dreyfus; and Sir John Simon.

In opening his address and after-acknowledging the pleasure with which he found himself "among my fellow-lawyers of the New World," Lord Haldane dwelt on the common origins of the laws of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. The identity of spirit, taking its root in this fact, not only found a bond of union, but furnished the lawyers with an influence that can hardly be produced in other nations. He announced himself as the bearer of a message from King George, which he proceeded to read. It ran:

> I have given my Lord Chancellor permission to cross the seas, so that he may address the meeting at Montreal. I have asked him to convey from me to that great meeting of the lawyers of the United States and of Canada my best wishes for its success. I entertain the hope that the deliberations of the distinguished men of both countries who are to assemble at Montreal may add yet further to the esteem and goodwill which the people of the United States and of Canada and the United Kingdom have for each other.

Taking this as his text, Lord Haldane observed that "the class to which you and I belong has a peculiar and extensive responsibility as regards the future relations of the three countries." Proceeding to consider how the British system of jurisprudence had been built up, Lord Haldane emphasised the fact that our law did not begin in a code, but was largely judge made. Such codes as there are "come, not at the beginning, but at the end. For the most part, the law has already been made by those who practise it before the codes embody it." Proceeding, Lord Haldane said: "The law has grown by development through the influence of the opinion of society guided by its advisers. But the law forms only a small part of the system of rules by which the conduct of the citizens of a State is regulated. Law, properly so called, whether civil or criminal, means essentially those rules of conduct which are expressly and publicly laid down by the sovereign will of the State, and are enforced by the sanction of compulsion. Law, however, imports something more than this. As I have already remarked, its full significance cannot be understood apart from the history and spirit of the nation whose law it is. Moreover, it has a real relation to the obligations even of conscience, as well as to something else which I shall presently refer to as the General Will of Society. In short, if its full significance is to be appreciated, larger conceptions than those of the mere lawyer are essential, conceptions which come to us from the moralist and the sociologist; and without which we cannot see fully how the genesis of law has come about.

TRIBUNAL OF CONSCIENCE.

"Besides the rules and sanctions which belong to law and legality, there are other rules with a different kind of sanction which also influence conduct. I have spoken of conscience, and conscience in the strict sense of the word, has its own court. But the tribunal of conscience is a private one, and its jurisdiction is limited to the individual whose conscience it is. The very loftiness of the motive which makes a man love his neighbour more than himself, or sell all his goods, in order that he may obey a great and inward call, renders that motive in the highest cases incapable of being made a rule of universal application in any positive form.

"There is a more extensive system of guidance which regulates conduct, and which differs from both in its character and sanction. It applies, like law, to all the members of a society alike without distinction of persons. It resembles the morality of conscience in that it is enforced by no legal compulsion. In the English language we have no name for it, and this is unfortunate, for the lack of a distinctive name has occasioned confusion both of thought and of expression. German writers have, however, marked out the system to which I refer, and have given it the name of 'Sittlichkeit.'

"'Sittlichkeit' is the system of habitual or customary conduct, ethical rather than legal, which embraces all those obligations of the citizen which it is bad form, or 'not the thing' to disregard. Indeed, regard for these obligations is frequently enjoined merely by the social penalty of being 'cut' or looked on askance. And yet the system is so generally accepted and is held in so high regard that no one can venture to disregard it without in some way suffering at the hands of his neighbours for so doing. If a man maltreats his wife and children, or habitually jostles his fellow-citizen in the street, or does things flagrantly selfish or in bad taste, he is pretty sure to find himself in a minority and the worse off in the end. But not only does it not pay to do these things, but the decent man does not wish to do them. A feeling analogous to what arises from the dictates of his more private and individual conscience restrains him. He finds himself so restrained in the ordinary affairs of daily life. But he is guided in his conduct by no mere inward feeling, as in the case of conscience. Conscience and, for that matter, law overlap parts of the sphere of social obligation about which I am speaking. A rule of conduct may, indeed, appear in more than one sphere, and may consequently have a twofold sanction. But the guide to which the citizen mostly looks is just the standard recognised by the community, a community made up mainly of those fellow-citizens whose good opinion he respects and desires to have.

"The system of ethical habit in a community is of a dominating character, for the decision and influence of the whole community is embodied in that social habit. Because such conduct is systematic and covers the whole of the field of society the individual will is closely related by it to the will and spirit of the community. And out of this relation arises the power of adequately controlling the conduct of the individual. If this power fails or becomes weak, the community degenerates and may fall to pieces. Different nations excel in their 'Sittlichkeit' in different fashions. The spirit of the community and its ideals may vary greatly. There may be a low level of 'Sittlichkeit,' and we have the spectacle of nations which have even degenerated in this respect. It may possibly conflict with law and morality, as in the case of the duel. But when its level is high in a nation we admire the system, for we see it not only guiding a people and binding them together for national effort, but affording the most real freedom of thought and action for those who in daily life habitually act in harmony with the general will.

THE INDIVIDUAL'S RELATION TO THE STATE.

"Thus we have in the case of a community, be it the city or be it the State, an illustration of a sanction which is sufficient to compel observance of a rule without any question of the application of force. This kind of sanction may be of a highly compelling quality, and it often extends so far as to make the individual prefer the good of the community to his own. The development of many of our social institutions, of our hospitals, of our universities, and of other establishments of the kind, shows the extent to which it reaches and is powerful. But it has yet higher forms in which it approaches very nearly to the level of the obligation of conscience, although it is distinct from that form of obligation.

"I will try to make clear what I mean by illustration. There is a poem by the late Sir Alfred Lyall which exemplifies the high level that may be reached in such conduct. The poem is called 'Theology in Extremis,' and it describes the feelings of an Englishman who had been taken prisoner by Mohammedan rebels in the Indian Mutiny. He is face to face with a cruel death. They offer him his life if he will repeat something from the Koran. If he complies no one is likely ever to hear of it, and he will be free to return to England and to the woman he loves. Moreover, and here is the real point, he is not a believer in Christianity, so that it is no question of denying his Saviour. What ought he to do? Deliverance is easy, and the relief and advantage would be unspeakably great. But he does not really hesitate, and every shadow of doubt disappears when he hears his fellow-prisoner, a half-caste, pattering eagerly the words demanded. He himself has no hope of heaven, and he loves life:

> Yet for the honour of English race
> May I not live and endure disgrace,
> Ay, but the word if I could have said it,
> I by no terrors of hell perplext.
> Hard to be silent and have no credit
> From man in this world, or reward in the next,
> None to bear witness and reckon the cost
> Of the name that is saved by the life that is lost.
> I must begone to the crowd untold
> Of men by the cause which they serve: unknown,
> Who moulder in myriad graves of old,
> Never a story and never a stone
> Tells of the martyrs who die like me
> Just for the pride of the old countree.

"Why do men of this stamp act so, it may be when leading the battle line, it may be at critical moments of quite other kinds? It is, I think, because they are more than mere individuals. Individual they are, but completely real, even as individual, only in their relation to organic and social wholes in which they are members, such as the family, the city, the State. There is in every truly organised community a Common Will which is willed by those who compose that community, and who in so willing are more than isolated men and women. It is not, indeed, as unrelated atoms that they have lived. They have grown, from the receptive days of childhood up to maturity, in an atmosphere of example and general custom, and their lives have widened out from one little world to other and higher worlds, so that, through occupying successive stations in life, they more and more come to make their own the life of the social whole in which they move and have their being. They cannot mark off or define their own individualities without reference to the individualities of others. And so they unconsciously find themselves as in truth pulse-beats of the whole system. It is real in them and they in it. They are real only because they are social. The notion that the individual is the highest form of reality, and that the relationship of individuals is one of mere contract, the notion of Hobbes and of Bentham and of Austin, turns out to be quite inadequate. Even of an everyday contract, that of marriage, it has been well said that it is a contract to pass out of the sphere of contract, and that it is possible only because the contracting parties are already beyond and above that sphere.

MORAL ORGANISM AND ANIMAL ORGANISM.

As a modern writer, F. H. Bradley, of Oxford, to whose investigations in these regions we owe much, has finely said:

> The moral organism is not a mere animal organism. In the latter the member is not aware of itself as such, while in the former it knows itself and therefore knows the whole in itself. The narrow external function of the man is not the whole man. He has a life which we cannot see with our eyes, and there is no duty so mean that it is not the realisation of this, and knowable as such. What counts is not the visible outer work so much as the spirit in which it is done. The breadth of my life is not measured by the multitude of my pursuits, nor the space I take up amongst other men, but by the fullness of the whole life which I know as mine. It is true that less now depends on each of us as this or that man; it is not true that our individuality is therefore lessened, that therefore we have less in us.

"There is, according to this view, a General Will with which the will of the good citizen is in accord. He feels that he would despise himself were his private will not in harmony with it. The notion of the reality of such a will is no new one. It is as old as the Greeks, for whom the moral order and the city state were closely related, and we find it in modern books in which we do not look for it.

"In willing the general will we not only realise our true selves but we may rise above our ordinary habit of mind. We may reach heights which we could not reach, in isolation. There are few observers who have not been impressed with the wonderful unity and concentration of purpose which an entire nation may display—above all in a period of crisis. We see it in time of war, when a nation is fighting for its life or for a great cause. We have seen it in Japan, and we have seen it still more recently among the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula. We have marvelled at the illustrations with which history abounds of the General Will rising to heights of which but few of the individual citizens in whom it is embodied have ever before been conscious in their dreams.

"By high leadership it is that a common ideal can be made to penetrate the soul of a people and to take complete possession of it. The ideal may be very high, or it may be of so ordinary a kind that we are not conscious of it without the effort of reflection. But when it is there it influences and guides daily conduct. Such idealism passes beyond the sphere of law, which provides only what is necessary for mutual protection and liberty of just action. It falls short, on the other hand, in quality of the dictates of what Kant called the Categorical Imperative that rules the private and individual conscience but that alone, an Imperative which therefore gives insufficient guidance for ordinary and daily social life. Yet the ideal of which I speak is not the less binding, and it is recognised as so binding that the conduct of all good men conforms to it.

"Thus we find within the single State that evidence of a sanction which is less than legal but more than merely moral, and which is sufficient, in the vast majority of the events of daily life, to secure observance of general standards of conduct without any question of resort to force. If this is so within a nation, can it be so as between nations? This brings me at once to my third point. Can nations form a group or community among themselves within which a habit of looking to common ideals may grow up sufficiently strong to develop a General Will, and to make the binding power of these ideas a reliable sanction for their obligations to each other?

"There is, I think, nothing in the real nature of nationality that precludes such a possibility. A famous student of History has bequeathed to us a definition of nationality which is worth attention. I refer to Ernest Renan, of whom George Meredith once said to me, while the great French critic was still living, that there was more in his head than in any other head in Europe. Renan tells us that: 'Man is ensalved neither by his race, nor by his language, nor by his religion, nor by the course of rivers, nor by the direction of mountain ranges. A great aggregation of men, some of mind and warmth of heart, creates a moral consciousness which is called a nation.' Another acute critic of life, Matthew Arnold citing one still greater than himself, draws what is in effect a deduction from the same proposition. 'Let us,' he says, 'conceive of the whole group of civilised nations as being, for intellectual and spiritual purposes, one great confederation, bound to a joint action and working towards a common result; a confederation whose members have a due knowledge both of the past, out of which they all proceed, and of each other. This was the ideal of Goethe, and it is an ideal which will impose itself upon the thoughts of our modern societies more and more.'.

"But while I admire the faith of Renan and Arnold and Goethe in what they all three believed to be the future of humanity, there is a long road yet to be travelled before what they hoped for can be fully accomplished. Grotius concludes his great book on War and Peace with a noble prayer: 'May God write,' he said, 'these lessons—He Who alone can—on the hearts of all those who have the affairs of Christendom in their hands. And may He give to those persons a mind fitted to understand and to respect rights, human and divine, and lead them to recollect always that the ministration committed to them is no less than this, that they are Governors of Men, creatures most dear to God.'

NATIONS AND THEIR NEIGHBOURS' POINT OF VIEW.

"The prayer of Grotius has not yet been fulfilled, nor do recent events point to the fulfilment as being near. The world is probably a long way off from the abolition of armaments and the peril of war. For habits of mind which can be sufficiently strong with a single people can hardly be as strong between nations. There does not exist the same extent of common interest, of common purpose, and of common tradition. And yet the tendency, even as between nations that stand in no special relation to each other, to develop such a habit of mind is in our time becoming recognisable. There are signs that the best people in the best nations are ceasing to wish to live in a world of mere claims, and to proclaim on every occasion 'Our country right or wrong.' There is growing up a disposition to believe that it is good, not only for all men but for all nations, to consider their neighbours' point of view as well as their own. There is apparent at least a tendency to seek for a higher standard of ideals in international relations. The barbarism which once looked to conquest and the waging of successful war as the main object of statesmanship, seems as though it were passing away. There have been established rules of International Law which already govern the conduct of war itself, and are generally observed as binding by all civilised people, with the result that the cruelties of war have been lessened. If practice falls short of theory, at least there is to-day little effective challenge of the broad principle that a nation has as regards its neighbours' duties as well as rights. It is this spirit that may develop as time goes on into a full international 'Sittlichkeit.'

"But such development is certainly still easier and more hopeful in the case of nations with some special relation than it is within a mere aggregate of nations. At times a common interest among nations with special relations of the kind I am thinking of gives birth to a social habit of thought and action which in the end crystallises into a treaty, a treaty which in its turn stimulates the process that gave it birth. We see this in the case of Germany and Austria, and in that of France and Russia. Sometimes a friendly relationship grows up without crystallising into a general treaty. Such has been the case between my own country and France. We have no convention excepting one confined to the settlement of old controversies over specific subjects, a convention which has nothing to do with war. None the less, since in that convention there is embodied the testimony of willingness to give as well as to take, and to be mutually undersanding and helpful, there has arisen between France and England a new kind of feeling which forms a real tie.

THE GROUP SYSTEM OF NATIONS.

'Recent events in Europe and the way in which the Great Powers have worked together to preserve the peace of Europe, as if forming one community, point to the ethical possibilities of the group system as deserving of close study by both statesmen and students. The "Sittlichkeit" which can develop itself between the peoples of even a loosely connected group seems to promise a sanction for International Obligation which has not hitherto, so far as I know, attracted attention in connexion with International Law. But if the group system deserves attention in the cases referred to, how much more does it call for attention in another and far more striking case!

"In the year which is approaching a century will have passed since the United States and the people of Canada and Great Britain terminated a great war by the Peace of Ghent. On both sides the combatants felt that war to be unnatural and one that should never have commenced. And now we have lived for nearly a hundred years, not only in peace, but also, I think, in process of coming to a deepening and yet more complete understanding of each other, and to the possession of common ends and ideals, ends and ideals which are natural to the Anglo-Saxon group and to that group alone. It seems to me that within our community there is growing an ethical feeling which has something approaching to the binding quality of which I have been speaking. Men may violate the obligations which that feeling suggests, but by a vast number of our respective citizens it would not be accounted decent to do so. For the nations in such a group as ours to violate these obligations would be as if respectable neighbours should fall to blows because of a difference of opinion. We may disagree on specific points, and we probably shall, but the differences should be settled in the spirit and in the manner in which citizens usually settle their differences. We are realising more and more the significance of our joint tradition and of the common interests which are ours.

"But it is not merely in external results that the pursuit of a growing common ideal shows itself when such an ideal is really in men's minds. It transforms the spirit in which we regard each other, and it gives us faith in each other:

> Why, what but faith, do we abhor
> And idolise each other for—
> Faith in our evil or our good,
> Which is or is not understood
> Aright by those we love or those
> We hate, thence called our friends or foes.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONGRESS.

"I think that for the future of the relations between the United Sates on the one hand and Canada and Great Britain on the other, those who are assembled in this great meeting have their own special responsibility. We who are the lawyers of the New World and of the old mother-country possess, as I have said to you, a tradition which is distinctive and peculiarly our own. We have been taught to look on our system of justice, not as something that waits to be embodied in abstract codes before it can be said to exist, but as what we ourselves are progressively and co-operatively evolving. And our power of influence is not confined to the securing of municipal justice. We play a large part in public affairs, and we influence our fellow-men in questions which go far beyond the province of the law, and which extend in the relations of society to that 'Sittlichkeit' of which I have spoken. In this region we exert much conrol. If, then, there is to grow up among the nations of our group, and between that group and the rest of civilisation, a yet further development of 'Sittlichkeit,' has not our profession special opportunities of influencing opinion which are coupled with a deep responsibility?

"This, then, is why, as a lawyer speaking to lawyers, I have a strong sense of responsibility in being present here to-day, and why I believe that many of you share my feeling. A movement is in progress which we, by the character of our calling as Judges and as Advocates, have special opportunities to further. The sphere of our action has its limits, but at least it is given to us as a body to be the counsellors of our fellow citizens in public and in private life alike. I have before my mind the words which I have already quoted of the present President of the United States, when he spoke of 'lawyers who can think in the terms of society itself.' And I believe that if, in the language of yet another President, in the famous words of Lincoln, we as a body in our minds and hearts 'highly resolve' to work for the general recognition by society of the binding character of international duties and rights as they arise within the Anglo-Saxon group, we shall not resolve in vain. A mere common desire may seem an intangible instrument, and yet, intangible as it is, it may be enough to form the beginning of what in the end can make the whole difference. Ideas have hands and feet, and the ideas of a congress such as this may affect public opinion deeply. It is easy to fail to realise how much an occasion like the assemblage in Montreal of the American Bar Association, on the eve of a great international centenary, can be made to mean, and it is easy to let such an occasion pass with a too timid modesty. Should we let it pass now I think a real opportunity for doing good will just thereby have been missed by you and me. We need say nothing; we need pass no cut-and-dried resolution. It is the spirit and not the letter that is the one thing needful."

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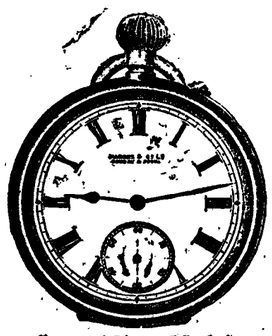

Crystal Face Model.

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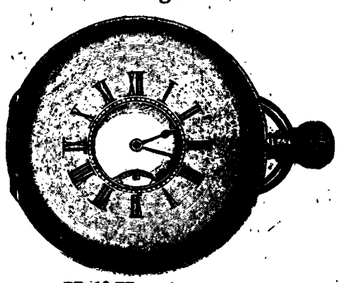

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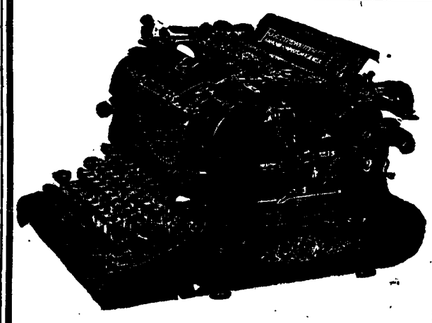

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